

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

18,506

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1974

Established 1887

Austria	10.5	Lebanon	51.00
Belgium	10.5	Luxembourg	18.15
Denmark	3.5	Marocco	3.00
Finland	11.5	Netherlands	1.35
France	2.5	Nigeria	45.00
Germany	1.20	Norway	2.50
Greece	10.5	Portugal	10.00
Great Britain	10.5	Spain	22.00
India	10.5	Sweden	2.25
Italy	10.5	Switzerland	1.50
Japan	10.5	Taiwan	1.50
South Korea	10.5	Turkey	1.50
U.S. Military	10.5	U.S. Military	10.50
Yugoslavia	10.5	Yugoslavia	10.50

Ford Gives Nixon Full Pardon; Ex-President 'Regrets' Errors

Act Aimed at Avoiding Long, 'Divisive Debate'

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—President Ford today granted former President Richard Nixon a full, free and absolute pardon for any offenses he may have committed against the United States.

In San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Nixon immediately expressed his regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency.

"I can see more clearly now," he said, "that I was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate."

President Ford, acting a month after Mr. Nixon announced his resignation, personally read the surprise pardon announcement to reporters. He said: "Richard Nixon and his loved ones have suffered enough."

The President said he was issuing the pardon to prevent "prolonged and divisive debate" that would result from a trial of Mr. Nixon and because "serious allegations and accusations have been leveled against him."

White House counsel Philip Buchen said that the President's pardon of his predecessor was an "act of mercy." There was no effort to get from Mr. Nixon an admission of any crime, he said.

Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller called the pardon "an act of conscience, compassion and courage" which, although "undoubtedly controversial in the short run," would "in the long run... speed the healing of our nation."

In Congress, several Democrats accused Mr. Ford of setting a double standard of justice while many Republicans praised his act as prudent and compassionate, enabling the nation to get on with its pressing problems.

—Double Standard

The assistant Senate majority leader, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., said the pardon "sets a double standard: one standard for the former President of the United States and another standard for everybody else."

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, said the pardon is "a disturbing precedent for the country."

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said Mr. Ford had informed him of his plans an hour before the public announcement. "It would be easy for me to criticize the President's judgment," Sen. Mansfield said. "I will not do so."

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., described President Ford's action as "the worst possible decision."

"No one wished the former president to go to jail," Sen. Mondale said, "but to grant a pardon for unspecified crimes and acts is unprecedented in American history and creates a spectacle of a two-track system."

Sen. Mondale said he was afraid that former Nixon aides convicted and jailed in connection with Watergate would be able to "walk away with their heads held high."

The airline's Tel Aviv office said that 49 passengers boarded the plane there for Rome and the United States. It listed them as 17 Americans, including a baby, 13 Japanese, four Italians, four French persons, three Indians, two Iranians, two Israelis, two Ceylonese, an Australian and a Canadian.

The nationalities of the 30 other passengers and the nine crew members were not immediately known.

The four-engine plane was said to have fallen into the sea at 0942 GMT, about 40 minutes after takeoff.

A Greek aviation official said: "Only when our ships can get nearer will we be able to confirm finally whether anyone has survived. But their chances are minute."

He said that four rescue ships and a seaplane had been ordered to the crash site, about 80 miles west of Kefallonia Island off this country's coast.

The airliner apparently was trying to make an emergency landing at a Greek air base near Araxos, on the Peloponnese, about 125 miles west of Athens.



President Ford signing document granting pardon to former President Richard Nixon.

Nixon's Comments

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP).—Here is the text of former President Nixon's statement in response to the pardon granted him by President Ford:

I have been informed that President Ford has granted me a full and absolute pardon for any charges which might be brought against me for actions taken during the time I was President of the United States.

In accepting this pardon, I hope that his compassionate act will contribute to lifting the burden of Watergate from our country.

Here in California, my perspective on Watergate is quite different than it was while I was embroiled in the midst of the controversy, and while I was still subject to the unrelenting daily demands of the presidency itself.

Looking back on what is still in my mind a complex and confusing maze of events, decisions, pressures and personalities, one thing I can see clearly now is that I was wrong in not acting more decisively and more forthrightly in dealing with Watergate, particularly when it reached the stage of judicial proceedings and grew from a political scandal into a national tragedy.

No words can describe the depths of my regret and pain at the anguish my mistakes over Watergate have caused the nation and the presidency—a nation I so deeply love and an institution I so greatly respect.

I know many fair-minded people believe that my motivations and actions in the Watergate affair were intentionally self-serving and illegal. I now understand how my own mistakes and misjudgments have contributed to that belief and seemed to support it. This burden is the heaviest one of all to bear.

That the way I tried to deal with Watergate was the wrong way is a burden I shall bear for every day of the life that is left to me.

CIA Operations to Hinder Allende Confirmed by Director's Testimony

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—According to congressional testimony by the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Nixon administration authorized more than \$8 million for covert CIA activities in Chile between 1970 and 1973 to make it impossible for President Salvador Allende to govern.

The goal of the clandestine activities, CIA Director William Colby testified at a top-secret hearing in April, was to "destabilize" the Marxist government of President Allende, who had been elected in 1970.

The Allende government was overthrown in a violent coup d'état on Sept. 11 of last year, and the President died. The military junta that seized power says that he committed suicide but his supporters maintain that he was slain by the soldiers who attacked the presidential palace in Santiago.

In his House testimony, Mr. Colby also disclosed that the CIA first intervened against Allende in 1964, when he was a presidential candidate running against Eduardo Frei Montalva of the Christian Democratic party, which

had the support of the United States.

The agency's operations, Mr. Colby testified, were considered a test of the technique of using heavy cash payments to bring down a government viewed as antagonistic toward the United States. However, there had been similar activities in other countries before the election of Allende.

Mr. Colby also maintained that all of the agency's operations against the Allende government were approved in advance by the "40 Committee" in Washington, a secret, high-level intelligence panel headed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The 40 Committee was set up by President John F. Kennedy in an attempt to provide administration control over CIA activities after Cuban exiles trained and equipped by the agency failed in their invasion of Cuba in 1961.

A number of officials, whose information about such activities has been accurate in the past, said in interviews last week that there was a sharp split between some State Department officials and Mr. Kissinger over the 40 Committee's Chile policy.

A fully informed official, told of The New York Times's intention to publish an account of the clandestine CIA activities in Chile, declared: "This thing calls for balanced reporting to put the blame where it should be laid."

"The agency didn't do anything without the knowledge and consent of the 40 Committee," he said, pointing out that the committee was headed by Mr. Kissinger, who was then serving as President Nixon's chief adviser on national security affairs.

All of the officials interviewed emphasized that the CIA was not authorized to play any direct role in the coup that overthrew Allende. It was also noted that most of the subsequent denials of agency involvement in the internal affairs of Chile were made in the context of questions about a possible direct U.S. role in the overthrow.

Mr. Kissinger, although fully informed, through an aide of The New York Times's planned account of the CIA's Chile program, did not respond.

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N-DOOR POLICY—The finance ministers continue talks in the Chateau de Champs, near Paris.

Meet 10 Hours in France

6 Industrial Nations Debate Oil Problems

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP).—More than 100 major oil-producing states took steps in 10 days of talks during the week toward establishing a joint effort to overcome their common oil problems.

At the end of the week, the price of oil and the price of oil imports had risen to a level that was the highest in the history of the oil market.

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Israel, Jordan Said to Agree On Plan for Disengagement

By William J. Coughlin

BEIRUT, Sept. 8.—Israel and Jordan have agreed to a disengagement of their forces on the Jordan River and a turnover of part of the West Bank to Jordanian administration, according to a high American diplomatic source.

This will take precedence over further withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Sinai Desert, it was said.

The timing of any formal announcement of terms agreed to by Jordan and Israel was not disclosed but it was expected before a resumption of the Geneva peace talks, possibly at the end of the month.

Israel's Premier Yitzhak Rabin's visit to Washington this week but more likely during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's trip to the Middle East next month.

Some details still remain to be worked out but the disengagement formula was said to include a partial withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The Israeli government has said that it will remain adamantly opposed to the establishment of

any independent Palestinian state on the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip, according to the source, who is familiar with recent discussions in Washington on the subject.

A compromise formula apparently was found to satisfy the demand of King Hussein of Jordan that disengagement must precede new Geneva peace talks and the Israeli stand that disengagement on the Jordan River front can come only as part of a permanent peace package.

There was a hint of the arrangement in the joint statement issued in Washington Aug. 18 at the end of King Hussein's recent visit to the United States.

"The discussions between His Majesty and the President and Secretary of State were a constructive contribution to the consultations now under way looking toward the next stage in negotiations for a just and durable peace in the Middle East," the text said.

"It was agreed that these consultations will continue with a view of addressing at an appropriately early date the issues of particular concern to Jordan."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rebel Whites Attempt Coup in Mozambique

RENCO MARQUES, Mo., Sept. 8 (UPI).—Rebel white settlers today launched a coup in Mozambique, a Portuguese colony, and the army and the major Portuguese living here.

The seizure of power was engineered by rightist settlers and former Portuguese commandos calling themselves "the dragons of death." It occurred only hours after senior Portuguese and Mozambique Liberation Movement representatives reached an independence agreement yesterday in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

Meanwhile, Fretilin said it would smash the rebellion in cooperation with the Portuguese Army.

A statement on the uprising issued by Fretilin said: "The Portuguese government and the chief of the general staff of the armed forces made separate state-

ments today condemning this reactionary action and pledging total support for the Lusaka agreement."

"Thus, Fretilin, in cooperation with the Portuguese armed forces, in the spirit of this historic accord, will smash this rebellion of a handful of dangerous and irresponsible criminals," the statement said.

In the agreement the two sides pledged to end the guerrilla war at 8 a.m. today, establish a black majority government immediately in Lourenco Marques and grant independence to the colony on June 25, next year.

As a white backlash mounted, the commanders and other whites in the rightist Fico (Stay) party, seized the local broadcasting station, renaming it "Radio Liberty." Other supporters seized the post office.

Rescuers reached the downed Sky-Cycle X-2 within moments, transferred Mr. Knievel to a rescue boat and later transferred him again to a helicopter for the ride back up to the canyon rim. From the boat, he waved to onlookers crowding the edge of the chasm.

The helicopter touched down briefly on a ledge in front of the sharply angled launch ramp, then swung around in the direction of the trailer where Mr. Knievel had spent the hour before the jump with his wife and three children.

What's Cry

Linda Knievel, who had appeared calm in the moments preceding the jump, cried, "Oh my God, no!" as she watched the vehicle head downward, running to the edge of the canyon, she looked at the scene below and exclaimed, "What's

taking those guys so long to get to him?"

The jump, which had been in preparation for more than two years, lasted only a small portion of the two minutes it was expected to take to clear the 1,600-foot-wide canyon. Instead, the crucial parachutes deployed prematurely, halting the missile before it reached the far lip of the canyon.

Once back on the canyon shelf, Mr. Knievel, walking without apparent injury, climbed

Kniewel Survives Canyon Fall

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Sept. 8 (AP).—Stuntman Evel Kniewel failed in his attempt to ride a steam-driven missile over the 600-foot-deep Snake River Canyon today, but was quickly rescued after a plunge to its bottom.

Before the jump Mr. Kniewel, 34, had called the attempt "the proudest day in my life." Moments later he was headed nose first into the canyon, his descent slowed by the parachutes that were to have carried him to the rugged ground on the north side and, instead, deployed prematurely.

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Evel Kniewel

ed to the top of the hill from which he had been launched and waved to the thousands of spectators. "I hit two or three shelves near the rocks, then bounced down," he said as he walked through a mob of admirers and newsmen. "But I was strapped in so tight it didn't matter."

Mr. Kniewel said that, seconds after the launch, the craft began to swerve to the right. "If I'd gone into the river, I'd have never gotten out of it," he said.

Appears Confident

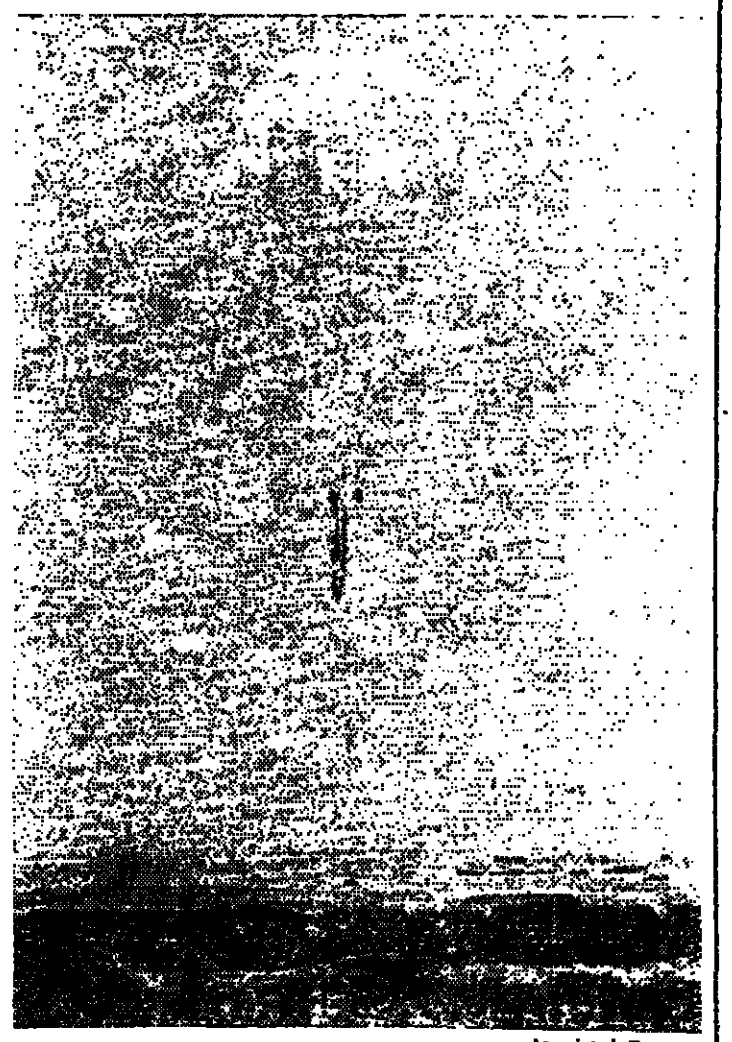
He had appeared confident as he lowered himself into the cockpit of the Sky-Cycle.

Flashing a thumbs-up sign at the crowd of onlookers pressing against the fence surrounding the launch area, Mr. Kniewel, holding his ever-present liquor-filled cane, walked to the chair lift that deposited him in the red, white and blue missile pointed upward on a sharply angled launch rail.

Minutes before maneuvering himself into the cramped open cockpit, Mr. Kniewel, clad in a red, white and blue jump suit, rated his chances at "90 per cent to go."

"I think we'll do it. I wish the wind wasn't blowing so hard, but I think we'll do it," he told an interviewer on the closed-circuit TV showing of the carnival-like event.

As he climbed out of the



DOWNWARD BOUND—Sky-Cycle carrying Evel Kniewel parachutes nose first into the Snake River Canyon.

Charging Regime Is 'Repressive'

Senate Committee Urges End Of Military Aid to S. Korea

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has proposed that U.S. military aid to South Korea be sharply cut now and phased out completely by 1977 because of what it called "the increasingly repressive measures" of President Chung Hee Park's government.

The committee action, included in the overall foreign aid authorization bill reported Friday to the floor of the Senate, reflected the irritation on Capitol Hill with the arrests in South Korea of numerous intellectuals, churchmen and other opponents of the regime.

If upheld by the Senate and the House, the committee move would set back severely the planned modernization program for the South Korean armed forces. The overall bill reduced the administration's authorization requests from \$3.25 billion to \$0.5 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, but does not affect other aid programs amounting to about \$5 billion.

The main thrust of the Senate committee's action was to reduce sharply U.S. military assistance and involvement abroad. Attacking the worldwide network of American military assistance advisory groups, the committee report said:

"Through this bureaucracy, the United States continues—almost habitually—to dispense hundreds of millions of dollars of weapons in pursuit of such vaguely defined goals as 'stability,' 'balance' and the 'maintenance of friendly relations.' Yet, in the committee's view, there is little evidence that such general purposes have actually been served by this massive and often indiscriminate program."

In its report, the committee cut sharply the military grant program, in which weapons are given free of charge, from \$985 million requested by the administration to \$550 million, and it proposed that "the entire program, including all military missions, be phased out over a period of three years."

Because of concern over Israel, the committee voted to allow military grant aid after 1977 if there were specific congressional authorization.

Long opposed to U.S. involvement in Indochina, the committee voted sharp reductions in aid

to South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. It limited to \$1.28 billion the total military and economic aid to South Vietnam, against the \$2.4 billion requested. Of the \$1.28 billion, \$700 million would be for military aid provided by the Defense Department, \$420 million for economic assistance and \$160 million in food aid. The administration had asked \$750 million in economic aid and \$160 million in food aid.

The administration had asked \$550.7 million for economic and military aid for Cambodia, but the committee set a ceiling of \$347 million—\$70 million for economic aid, \$300 million in military aid and \$77 million in food aid.

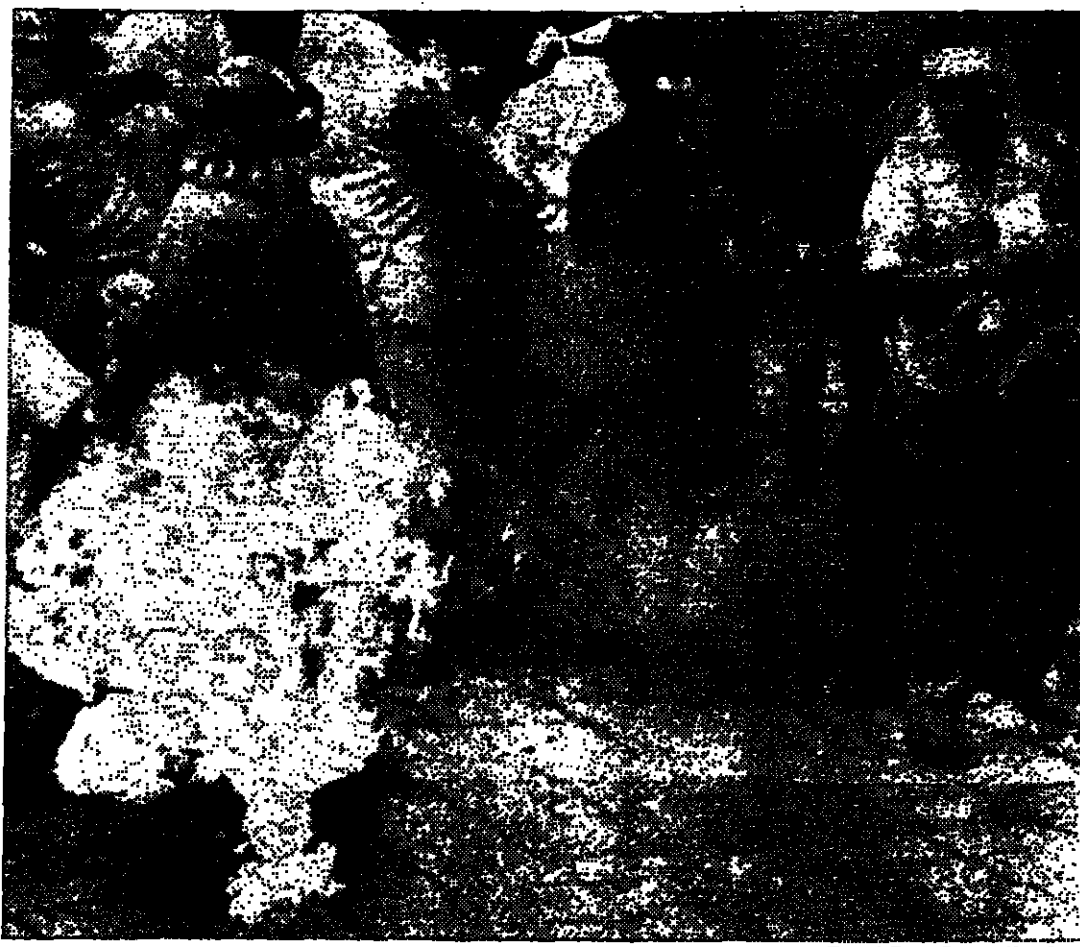
The committee, stressing the need to end the fighting in Cambodia, also cut from \$60 to \$175 the number of American officials permitted to be stationed in Cambodia.

The aid request for Laos was trimmed from \$143 million to \$100 million, of which \$45 million was for economic and \$55 million for military assistance. In the Middle East, the committee approved the administration's requests, which included \$250 million for Egypt in economic aid, \$233.4 million in military and economic aid to Jordan and \$100 million for a contingency fund intended mostly for Syria. The committee increased economic aid to Israel from \$50 million to \$250 million and approved military sales credits of \$300 million to Israel.

Because of concern over "disregard for human rights" in Chile, the committee also put a ceiling of \$65 million on aid there, of which no more than \$10 million can be for military aid. The administration had sought \$84.9 million, of which \$21.3 million was for military aid.

Riot at Japanese Embassy
SEOUL, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Thousands of stone-throwing South Koreans battled riot police guarding the Japanese embassy yesterday in the second such demonstration in as many days.

Tokyo recalled its ambassador for consultations. About 2,000 students and representatives of commercial and civic organizations fought 300 riot police with gasoline bombs, clubs and stones. They were dispersed with tear gas, the police said.



Korean demonstrators back away as flames engulf a policeman who was struck with a Molotov cocktail during an attack on the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Saturday.

CIA's Anti-Allende Activity Is Confirmed

(Continued from Page 1)

"The CIA had nothing to do with the coup, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I only put in that qualification in case some madman appears down there who without instructions talked to somebody. I have absolutely no reason to suppose it."

Details of the CIA's involvement in Chile were first provided by Mr. Colby to the House Armed Services Committee's intelligence subcommittee, headed by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., at a special one-day hearing on April 22. The testimony was later made available to Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., a liberal who has long been a critic of the CIA.

Rep. Harrington wrote other members of Congress six weeks ago to protest both the agency's clandestine activities and the failure of the Nixon administration to acknowledge them despite repeated inquiries from Congress. A copy of a confidential seven-page letter sent by Rep. Harrington to Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-

Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was made available to The New York Times. Rep. Harrington refused comment, calling it confidential.

The testimony of Mr. Colby indicates that high officials in the State Department and White House repeatedly and deliberately misled the public and the Congress about the extent of U.S. involvement in the internal affairs of Chile during the three-year life of the Allende government.

Shortly after Allende won a plurality in the presidential elections in September, 1970, high Chilean officials told newsmen that the "United States lacks political, economic or military leverage to change the course of events in Chile, even if the administration wished to do so."

However, Mr. Colby testified that \$500,000 was secretly authorized by the 40 Committee in 1970 to help the anti-Allende forces. Another \$500,000 had been provided to the same forces in 1968, Mr. Colby said.

Allende's victory was ratified by the Chilean Congress in October, 1970, and the State Department later declared that the administration had "firmly rejected" any attempt to block his inauguration.

But Mr. Colby testified that \$350,000 had been authorized by the 40 Committee in an unsuccessful effort to bribe members of the Chilean Congress. The bribe was part of a much more complicated scheme intended to overturn the results of the election, Mr. Colby testified, but the overall plan, although initially approved by the 40 Committee, was later rejected as unworkable.

While the CIA was conducting these clandestine operations, there were reductions in U.S. foreign-aid grants to Chile, in

Development Bank loans and in lines of credit from American commercial banks. Commodity credits for vital needed grain purchases also were restricted.

U.S. officials have declared that there was no overall administration program designed to limit economic aid to the Allende government, but critics have noted that large-scale loans and aid are now going to Chile.

Allende repeatedly complained about what he told the United Nations in December, 1973, was "large-scale external pressure to cut us off from the world, to strangle our economy and paralyze trade and to deprive us of access to sources of international financing."

In 1964, Mr. Colby testified, some American corporations in Chile volunteered to serve as conduits for anti-Allende funds, but the proposal was rejected. A similar proposal in 1970 led to a widely publicized Senate hearing last year.

The CIA director also said that after Allende's election, 65 million was authorized by the 40 Committee for more "destabilization" efforts in 1971, 1972 and 1973. An additional \$15 million was provided to aid anti-Allende candidates in municipal elections last year.

Some of those funds, Mr. Colby testified, were provided to an unidentified, influential anti-Allende newspaper in Santiago.

In his summary of the Colby testimony, Rep. Harrington noted that "funding was provided to individuals, political parties and media outlets in Chile, through channels in other countries in both Latin America and Europe."

"Mr. Colby's description of these operations was direct, though not to the point of identifying actual contacts and conduits," Rep. Harrington added.

Israel, Jordan Said to Agree On Plan for Disengagement

(Continued from Page 1)

dan, including a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement.

That statement touched off an uproar in Israel.

"Unlike past negotiations with Egypt and Syria, Kissinger now appears to have taken a stance favoring one of the sides," the afternoon daily Yediot Aharonot said. "If this proves to be the case, then there is a serious erosion in U.S.-Middle East policy."

Mr. Rabin was quoted as saying there would not be a disengagement agreement as such but negotiations on a real peace. Foreign Minister Yigal Allon was said to have sent a message to Mr. Kissinger reiterating Israel's objections to any West Bank withdrawal as part of a partial solution.

Mr. Kissinger, as he has in the past, appeared to have found a compromise solution that will allow each of the two parties to define the agreement as they wish, while still carrying out its provisions.

"King Hussein, thus, would have his 'disengagement' agreement, which would fulfill his pledge that he would not go to Geneva except on the same footing as

Egypt and Syria, while Israel still could call an administrative turnover the first step of a permanent peace agreement with Jordan."

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Israeli Enter Lebanon
TEL AVIV, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Israel said its troops on patrol crossed into Lebanon for the second time in three days today and that gunners on both sides later exchanged fire.

An Israeli unit on patrol just south of the frontier crossed the line and entered up to 200 yards into Lebanese territory when they saw a "suspicious movement," a military spokesman said. The area is west of territory occupied by el-Fatah guerrillas.

Sadat Hints at Soviet Aid
BEIRUT, Sept. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat hinted yesterday that the Soviet Union had agreed to resume arms deliveries to Egypt.

He said in an interview with the leading Lebanese daily, *Al-Nahar*, that the Soviet Union "has now begun again to respond to our demands."

The President did not elaborate.

Makarios Expects to Return to Cyprus Within a Month

GENEVA, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The deposed Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios, said today he will probably return to the island within a month.

Archbishop Makarios said Greek officers who participated in the July 15 coup against him have to return to Greece before he goes back to Cyprus. He said that Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros agreed with him on the issue.

Archbishop Makarios and Mr. Mavros met for eight hours here last night and today.

"I will probably be going back to Cyprus in one month because it will take this time for Greece to repatriate the officers who took part in the coup against me," Archbishop Makarios said before returning to London.

"Mr. Mavros agrees that these officers should leave as soon as possible. Until then, I continue as the legitimate President until a new election..." Archbishop Makarios said.

Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot, took over the presidency on July 23, after the Turkish invasion of the island forced the resignation of Nikos Sampson, who was installed after the coup. The issue of who is the legitimate president of Cyprus appears to be unresolved.

Archbishop Makarios said: "I don't think we should rely on any kind of underground warfare [against Turkish forces on Cyprus]."

"I am ready to meet with Turkish Prime Minister [Bulent]

In Consulting Queen on New Election

Wilson Said to Ask Commons' Dissolution

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson asked Queen Elizabeth today to dissolve Parliament to make way for national elections next month, political informants said.

Mr. Wilson hopes to bolster his minority government with a convincing victory by his Labor party.

He conferred with the Queen today at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. British prime ministers traditionally visit her there to talk over state affairs that have come up during her vacation at the castle.

Mr. Wilson and his wife arrived yesterday for a two-day stay. They attended worship services today at nearby Grathie Church on the banks of the Dee River. Exiled King Constantine of Greece and his Queen, Anne Marie, were also in the royal party.

The Prime Minister has scheduled a Cabinet meeting in London Tuesday. Political sources said that he will inform his ministers then of the date of the halting and summoning to the country later in the week.

Date Is Debated

Government ministers have said that they believe Mr. Wilson has chosen Oct. 3 or Oct. 10. Opinion was divided on which date will be designated for the election, Britain's second this year.

The Sunday Times picked Oct. 10 in a front-page story by its political editor, James Margach. Mr. Margach reasoned that an Oct. 10 election would permit the Liberal party to go ahead with its national convention, due to begin Tuesday in Brighton. He said that Mr. Wilson believed that the resulting publicity for

the Liberals would hurt Edward Heath's opposition Conservatives more than it would the Laborites. Meanwhile, some political commentators saw a Conservative "lurch to the right" in recent speeches by two former ministers who are leading members of the party hierarchy. Both speeches appeared to contradict official party policy.

Unemployment Issue
Sir Keith Joseph, former social affairs minister, on Thursday attacked the full-employment doctrine that has been the basis of economic policy of both Conservative and Labor since World War II. He opposed efforts to control prices and incomes, also part of party policy, and said that

if deflation led to more unemployment, the country would learn to live with it. And yesterday foreign spokesman Geoffrey Rippon said that a future Conservative government would not support a voluntary civilian labor force in the territories maintaining law and order.

This also appeared to be a party policy against "armies," Conservative party spokesman Rippon was speaking to and not for the party.

French Air Force to Purchase Mirages Rivals of U.S. Cra

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI).—The French Air Force announced today it will buy 40 Mirage F-1 M-53 jet fighters in what defense sources said was a move to help France net the "arms sale of the century"—a \$1.5-billion contract for fighter planes.

The announcement coincided with a meeting of the defense ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway with French Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet.

The four nations are seeking a new plane to replace their aging U.S. F-104 Starfighters and the Mirage is in direct competition for the \$550-million order with two Cuban F-17 and the General Dynamics XF-16.

"No decision was made" at this morning's three-hour meeting, a Defense Ministry source said, adding that the ministers said they would make a firm decision by the end of the year.

Going to Washington
The source said the ministers would go to Washington Tuesday or Wednesday for talks with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger about the U.S. planes. The

source said the minister expected to ask whether Air Force would buy old American planes. If it would bring down the cost.

The source said this reason the French Air Force needed to buy the Mirage. The French Air Force must give no cost with the 40-plane order, which would be filled by the Dassault group.

According to reports in dailies, the Dutch want the American Cobra, French Defense Minister said Belgium represents a European nation should the

French newspapers referred to the contract arms sale of the cent

Alfred Delors said he that the order event, be split among U.S. companies. France needs the country to share up its aircraft which has been built by European for the Ang

2d Anti-Monarchy Protest Staged in Ethiopian Capital

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Thousands of persons chanting "Hang the Emperor" swarmed into the center of Addis Ababa today in the capital's second such demonstration in a week.

The newest protest against Emperor Haile Selassie, who has ruled Ethiopia for 44 of his 82 years, ended after 15 minutes when seven jeeps of soldiers converged on the throng in Teodros Square.

Using loudspeakers, the soldiers officers urged the demonstrators to have confidence in the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, which has been in effective control of the nation for six months, to redress grievances and injustices. The crowd dispersed quietly, without violent incidents.

Sources Unclear
It was not clear who organized today's demonstration, in which the participants seemed to range from the very young to the very old.

Last Monday's demonstration against the Emperor was led by students of Addis Ababa University. Beggers then joined students in shouts of "Haile Selassie, thief, thief" and "Hang him, hang him now."

The officers told the crowd today that, although the armed forces committee appreciated the Emperor on people's support, there should be no more unauthorized street demonstrations.

The protest rally today may have been prompted by newspaper reports here yesterday in which the monarch and members of his family were accused of hoarding billions of illegally acquired dollars in Swiss bank accounts.

The charge was made in an editorial in the Amharic-language weekly *Ethiopia Today*, which also claimed that the Emperor's son-in-law, Ras Andargachew, had sold public property and pocketed illegal profits totaling \$22 million when he was governor of Addis Ababa in the 1950s.

The editorial was the latest in a series of attacks on the Emperor and his family alleging that they had exploited the people and misappropriated public funds.

The government-run English-

language newspaper Herald today attacked development aid as a keep the people from entering the monarchy.

The Emperor is a prisoner in his palace, nationalized by the army last month.

He did not leave it today to make his Sunday visit to church.

Mozambique Coup Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

the airport, an oil refinery and other installations.

Rebels in Charge
The rebels—now calling themselves the Mozambique Movement—remained at 8 of strategic points in the country. The city itself with few persons on it.

Announcers broke in programs throughout the country to rally support movement, urging the Portuguese living in the countries to come to Mozambique to fight and thanking for not intervening.

A spokesman said the army—an estimated 10,000 troops—remained at 8 of strategic points in the country. The city itself with few persons on it.

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Man's best friend

سكوت الامل

Some Doubt on U.S. Position

Announces Resumption of Parley on Sept. 18

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT).—President Ford has announced that the United States and the Soviet Union will resume the Arms Limitation Talks (ALT) on Sept. 18.

House spokesman said that the American side will "have an agreed position by the time they return." But that position, he said, is likely to be a set of general principles, and approaches rather than concrete proposals.

He maintained that "this is a half ago." A high administration official, on the other hand, said: "This is where the Russians agreed to be at the summit last summer, and, when [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger goes to Moscow again in October, he will present some concrete ideas—although still not a proposal that looks like a treaty."

Level Safe for Plunge Canyon

Innued from Page 1

spectators reached out their white leather jump suits and bling and white scarves to the "Sval" in the air. Mr. Knievel strode green carpet back to the ramp.

and the Sky-Cycle "went" and I don't know what it is. It's a cycle that can't be held off because of "the this thing put me in a blasted off." "I saw the wall—it was quite big," he said.

If he would try to jump again, he said, "I now what I'm going to do in it and gave it my don't know what to tell

the launch, Mr. Knievel at the site by helicopter wife and children. The 15 of spectators had roads for miles on both the canyon to witness it.

Knievel was guaranteed a net of \$6 million and 50 of the profits for the 15 promoters, Top Rank, New York for Mr. Knievel's attempt to leap the canyon today with final mechanics on the Sky-Cycle.

hours before the thin mist to hurdle off its launch the canyon's edge, en started going over its instruments and the crucial it system.

were clear as thousands tators, some of whom are a week ago, gathered re at the fenced-off jump

Drinking Bout

ing to Mr. Knievel, the jumping a canyon was d during a drinking bout ars ago in a saloon back metown of Butte, Mont. access to the Grand Can- Knievel turned to the mlie wide Snake River at the outskirts of Twin

s the time for the jump and the publicity cam- increased, promoters themselves defending the of the feat against who contended the whole really was. There were denials of speculation test vehicles were deliv- hopped into the canyon se the gate.

ortie gimmick during evel's 56-city "good-bye July was to try to cash million check in bars e way, estimated 20,000 persons side were substantially an the 50,000 onlookers e of the event had been

n Minister Acts Moves Create Jobs

Sept. 8 (UPI)—Finance Hans Apel said today government of Chancellor Schmidt, a Social Demo- s not considering any "im- measures to halt nic slowdown.

el told a radio inter- al, although more than rsons were drawing un- benefits as a result cion cutbacks in the tile, homebuilding and intries. "The economic in our country is not the employment situa- od."

el conceded, however, have problems in some of industry."

Bonn could not afford s tight-money "stabil- ity because price index a unemployment and danger our competitive- "world markets."

d the government was idering granting subse- automobile industry.

Nepal Boat Die

ANDU, Nepal, Sept. 8

be at the summit last summer, and, when [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger goes to Moscow again in October, he will present some concrete ideas—although still not a proposal that looks like a treaty."

The failure to arrive at a new proposal is no longer the result of disagreement on basic issues among Mr. Kissinger, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and others.

The main reason, by all accounts, is the chasm between Soviet and American positions. There is no clear idea how this chasm can be bridged without accepting what administration officials see as "strategic inferiority." Compared with this difficulty, the differences within the administration are minor.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger, officials say, are not now pressing for specific arms proposals. Both seem to be waiting for the President, who is not well versed in this subject, to reveal his attitudes.

At the Moscow summit meeting in June—the Geneva talks had adjourned in March—Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, could not agree on a U.S. proposal to limit deployment of multiple-warhead (MIRV) mis-

siles. They settled on a pledge to seek a 10-year accord on offensive strategic weapons and on a two-year extension of the 1972 interim agreement which restricted the United States to 1,000 land-based missile launchers and up to 710 sea-based missile launchers, with the comparable figures for the Soviet Union being 1,410 and 950.

The agreement did not include limits on long-range bombers, of which the United States has about 400 and the Soviet Union, about 125. Nor did this accord encompass MIRVs.

Soviet Growth Seen

The United States already has thousands of multiple warheads and could have more than 10,000 by 1980. Pentagon officials speculate that Moscow could have as many as 17,000 multiple warheads mounted on its missiles by the mid-1980s, although it now has none.

Moscow and Washington have been at odds on almost every key issue in the negotiations. When Washington proposed overall equality in the total number of missiles and bombers on each side, Moscow responded that the U.S. total must include the more than 500 aircraft it has stationed in and around Europe and armed with nuclear bombs.

When Washington would propose an American advantage in the number of land-based missiles with multiple warheads and a Soviet advantage in the throw-weight or lifting power of land-based missiles, Moscow would counter that it wanted both the throw-weight advantage and equal numbers of land-based missiles with multiple warheads.

Differing Views

Mr. Kissinger was eager to reach an accord limiting multiple warheads on both sides and was not as concerned about the spread between Washington and Moscow on numbers of land-based missiles with multiple warheads and discrepancies in launching power.

Mr. Schlesinger was more concerned about numbers, and he also did not want to push for an agreement on multiple warheads at the expense of reaching an accord that would cover other nuclear weapons as well.

Answering a question Friday, White House Press Secretary J.P. Mohr said that there naturally were "differences of opinion and emphasis" within the administration but that these "will be thrashed out so there will be a unified American position" at the talks.

Text of Ford Statement Granting Nixon a Pardon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (UPI).—Following is the text of President Ford's proclamation granting pardon to former President Richard Nixon:

"Richard Nixon became the thirty-seventh president of the United States on January 20, 1969, and was re-elected in 1972 for a second term by the voters of fifty-nine of the fifty states. His term in office continued until his resignation on August 9, 1974."

"Pursuant to resolutions of the House of Representatives, its Committee on the Judiciary conducted an inquiry and investigation on the impeachment of the President extending over more than eight months. The hearings of the committee and its deliberations, which received wide national publicity over television, radio, and in printed media, resulted in votes adverse to Richard Nixon on recommended articles of impeachment."

"As a result of certain acts or omissions occurring before his resignation from the office of President, Richard Nixon has become liable to possible indictment and trial for offenses against the United States. Whether or not he shall be so prosecuted depends on findings of the appropriate grand jury and on the discretion of the United States attorney. Should an indictment ensue, the accused shall then be entitled to a fair trial by an impartial jury, as



PEOPLE TO PEOPLE—A smiling President Ford encourages Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin as he attacks his hot dog at policemen's picnic in Fairfax, Va., Saturday. The President took both U.S. and Soviet spacemen to the picnic after a meeting at the White House. Others in picture are American Gen. Thomas Stafford (left), an astronaut, and Soviet Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, a cosmonaut.

Ford Gives Nixon an 'Absolute Pardon'

(Continued from Page 1)

Watergate or awaiting trial would expect similar pardons.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said: "It has seemed to me that the central lesson of Watergate should be that no one stands above the rule of law. It is difficult to understand granting immunity to Mr. Nixon while committing his subordinates to prison."

"On the other hand, the Constitution clearly does give President Ford authority to grant reprieves and pardons. . . . A Senate Republican, the first senator from his party to urge Mr. Nixon's resignation, Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, said Mr. Ford's 'blanket pardon' without Mr. Nixon's full confession of his involvement in Watergate—'is, in my judgment, a serious mistake.'"

But Republican sentiment generally approved of the pardon.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said it "was the only decent and prudent course for [Mr. Ford] to follow."

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, said the pardon "lays to rest the whole Watergate matter. It enables us to focus our attention on issues of critical importance which confront the nation."

Mr. Ford, in his statement, said that he "cannot rely upon public opinion polls to tell me what is right," and, "in the end, the decision is mine."

He said his "own mind, and conscience" tell him "it is the right thing to do."

'Bad Dreams'

The President, who was appointed Vice-President by Mr. Nixon last year and succeeded to the White House upon the former President's resignation on Aug. 9, declared: "My conscience tells me clearly and certainly that I cannot prolong the bad dreams that continue to reopen a chapter that is closed. My conscience tells me that only I, as President, have the constitutional power to firmly shut and seal this book."

"It is common knowledge," he said, "that serious allegations and accusations hang like a sword over our former President's head, threatening his health as he tries to reshape his life, a great part of which was spent in the service of this country, and by the mandate of its people."

Mr. Ford said he had "searched my own conscience with special diligence to determine the right thing for me to do with respect to my predecessor in this place, Richard Nixon, and his loyal wife and family."

"There is an American tragedy in which we all have played a part. It can go on and on and on, or someone must write 'the

end' to it. I have concluded that only I can do that. And if I can, I must."

The White House, simultaneously with Mr. Ford's announcement, said that Attorney General William French Smith has ruled that the former President's White House documents, papers and tapes are Mr. Nixon's personal property.

Mr. Nixon has agreed that his presidential files will be kept for possible use in court in the next three years, during Watergate litigation. But the agreement he reached with Mr. Ford's administration permits him to destroy the Watergate tape recordings, which figured prominently in the political scandal's unraveling—in five years.

The agreement concerning access to and preservation of his files was signed by Mr. Nixon Friday. It had been negotiated as Mr. Ford moved toward granting Mr. Nixon a pardon.

Mr. Ford's lawyer, Philip Buchen, said the pardon was not conditioned on the agreement concerning the White House files.

Mr. Buchen said Mr. Ford instructed him more than a week ago to find a way to resolve controversies over the White House files so that his administration would not be "tamed for a long time" in the disputes.

Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski was told of Mr. Ford's decision early this morning by Mr. Buchen. "Obviously we accept it," said a Jaworski aide, John Barker.

Not Consulted

Mr. Jaworski said he had not been consulted about the pardon decision. "This is a matter decided upon by the President on his authority under the Constitution. It was something I didn't participate in."

Asked what he thought prompted the move, Mr. Jaworski said: "I have no way of knowing what happened."

He said his "offhand reaction" is that the pardon of Mr. Nixon would have no impact on the forthcoming Watergate cover-up trial of top Nixon aides, including former Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, former presidential domestic affairs adviser John Ehrlichman and three others. The trial is due to begin on Sept. 30. Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed as a witness.

Mr. Ford's action absolves Mr. Nixon in advance of any charges that may be filed against him. The Watergate prosecutor is completing his broad investigation into possibly illegal or criminal activities of the former President and his assistants.

Advance Word

Mr. Barker said he could not say whether Mr. Jaworski had informed President Ford of what charges, if any, were to be filed against Mr. Nixon, or whether advance word of such charges prompted Mr. Ford's announcement.

In his presidential proclamation, Mr. Ford said that "as a result of certain acts or omissions occurring before his resignation," Mr. Nixon had become "liable to possible indictment and trial for offenses against the United States."

As he concluded reading his statement to reporters, Mr. Ford signed the proclamation granting the former President "a full, free and absolute pardon."

Mr. Ford said during his vice-presidential confirmation hearings last November: "I don't think the public would stand for it" if a

Hurricane Strikes Southern Louisiana

LAFAYETTE, La., Sept. 8 (AP).—The Hurricane designated as Carmen raked towns near the Louisiana shore with 135-mile-an-hour winds today, then moved inland, breaking up rapidly.

Remnants of the storm pushed squalls across northern Louisiana and parts of Arkansas as thousands of persons who fled before the storm returned home. The National Weather Service downgraded the hurricane to a tropical storm this afternoon and said its highest winds were 50 mph. In its path, the hurricane caused limited property damage and one fatality.

Ford to Name Review Board On Amnesty for Deserters Ford Pledges All-Out War On Inflation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—President Ford said Friday that he will establish a national review board to consider amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters of the Vietnam war.

The board, patterned after one created by President Harry S. Truman after World War II, is one of "10 to 15 points" which an aide said would be included in an amnesty plan that Mr. Ford plans to announce Tuesday.

The President personally confirmed his intention to set up the review board in talking with newsmen Friday night aboard his jetliner while returning from Philadelphia, where he had addressed a dinner marking the 200th anniversary of the First Continental Congress.

He said that he had not decided who would be chairman of the panel, which an aide said would have three to seven members.

White House Press Secretary J. F. Mohr said that the review board would be composed basically of nongovernment members. He said that it would not include military representatives.

He said that the panel would deal with amnesty cases both individually and by categories—such as military deserters, young men who left the country to avoid the draft or individuals who refused induction and underwent federal prosecution.

The President personally will set the guidelines for the board to follow as it takes up what Mr. Mohr described as the "knotty cases."

Mr. Ford disclosed last month that he favored leniency and a

system of "earned re-entry" for Vietnam war resisters. Since then, he has received suggestions from Defense Secretary James Schlesinger and Attorney General William French Smith on how to implement an amnesty plan.

Aides said that the plan was now taking final shape. Mr. Ford told newsmen that he would disclose its details Tuesday.

Mr. Mohr said that Mr. Ford had not yet set a schedule for the board to complete its consideration of the thousands of potential cases.

By Mr. Ford's estimate, about 50,000 young men either deserted the military, were charged with draft evasion or are still being sought for violating federal law.

Women See Ford On Equal Rights

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—President Ford met leaders of 19 women's organizations Friday and said he would consider actively campaigning for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Presidential counselor Anna E. Armstrong, reporting on the hour-long session, said some of the women leaders asked Mr. Ford and his wife, Betty, to campaign personally to help win support in the five states necessary for ratification of the amendment.

Mr. Ford promised to consider the request, Mrs. Armstrong said. She said Mr. Ford added that he hoped his public stance in favor of ratification "will give it a big forward thrust."

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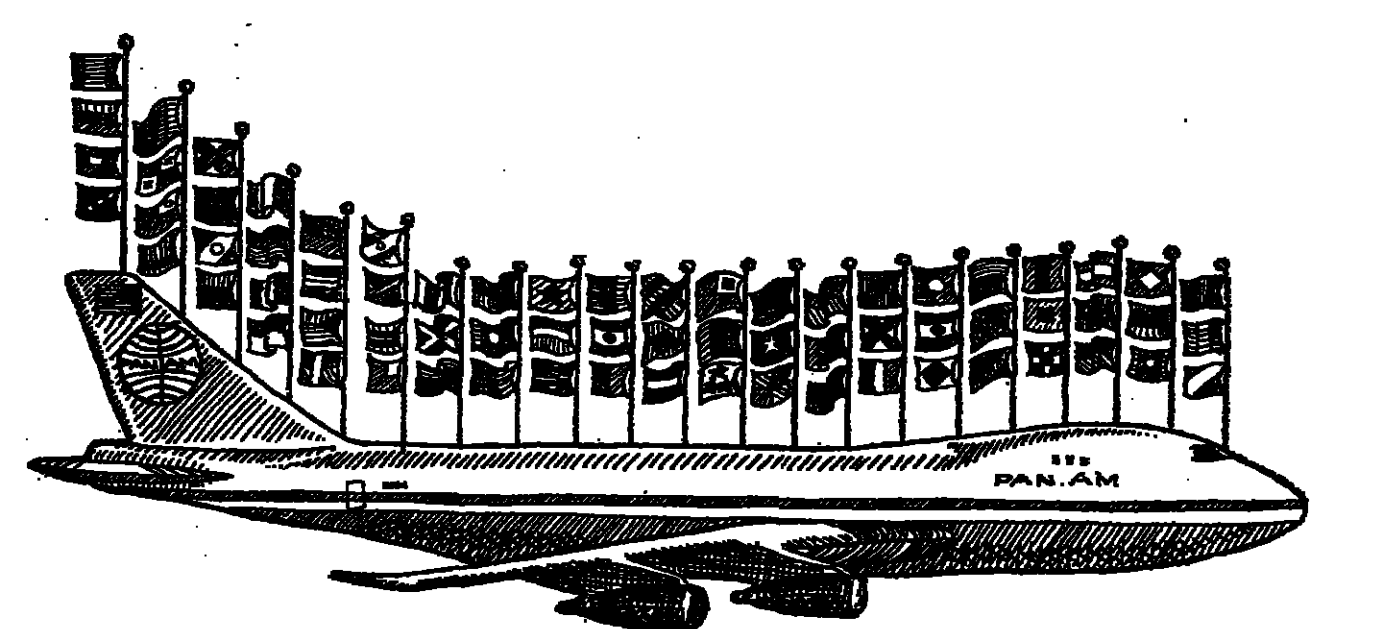
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Obituaries

Otto Kruger, 89, Versatile Character Actor

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP)—Otto Kruger, a veteran character actor, died Friday, on his 89th birthday, after a career that included more than 100 films, starring roles on Broadway and guest parts on television.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Kruger became a Broadway leading man in the 1920s and soon became one of Hollywood's most versatile actors. His film career got a big boost with the advent of talking pictures, which showed off his polished diction.

He once complained that his career went in cycles.

"For a while I played sad husbands. Then I got nothing but lawyers," he recalled. "Then I was a doctor, and during the war I specialized in Nazis. Later I've been playing sugar daddies."

Mr. Kruger was educated at the University of Michigan and Columbia University, then worked as piano tuner, cowboy and merchant seaman before turning to an acting career.

Among his movie credits were "Sex and the Single Girl," "High Noon," "Magnificent Obsession," "The Wonderful World of the



1946 UPI photo.
Otto Kruger

Brothers Grimm, "Treasure Island" and "Duel in the Sun."

Edward Danforth Jr.

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 8 (AP)—Edward Courtney Bullock Danforth Jr., 80, the World War I captain credited with converting Sgt. Alvin York from conscientious objector to heroic doughboy, died yesterday.

Mr. Danforth, a native of Augusta, Ga., enlisted as a private in 1915 in the 1st Georgia Infantry. He became a captain in 1917 and commanded a company of the 328th Infantry, 82d Division.

York, a Tennessean assigned to Capt. Danforth's unit, had originally claimed conscientious objector status out of a belief that killing was wrong. Capt. Danforth is credited with persuading him that fighting in this case was justified.

York went on to win the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in action against the German Army. He became one of the war's most celebrated heroes and a Hollywood movie was made about his exploits. York died in 1964. Capt. Danforth himself was cited for "exceptional gallantry" during the fighting in France.

James G. Swinnerton

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT)—James Guilford Swinnerton, 98, originator of one of the country's earliest newspaper comic strips, who in later life turned to serious painting, died Thursday.

Mr. Swinnerton was the creator of the cartoon strips "Little Jim-

my" and "The Canyon Kiddies," which depicted the adventures of Navajo and Hopi Indian youngsters in their desert homeland.

Frank W. Buxton

BOSTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Frank W. Buxton, 96, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the Boston Herald, died Friday.

In 1923, as managing editor, Mr. Buxton wrote a nine-paragraph editorial entitled "Who Made Coolidge," which earned him the Pulitzer.

Olga Baklanova

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Olga Baklanova, long a celebrated actress in Moscow and afterward prominent in American films, died yesterday in a Swiss nursing home. She was believed to be in her early 70s.

In Russia, she scored great success with her Katharine in "The Taming of the Shrew," in Suruguchev's "Autumn Violins" and many other comedies and dramas. She also appeared in some early Russian movies with Eugene Yastanov.

In 1925, she accompanied the Moscow Art Musical Studio on an American tour. Her performance in "Carmenita and the Soldier," a new version of the Bizet opera "Carmen," brought her high praise from American critics. Ashton Stevens compared the subtle quality of her acting to that of Duse. In Los Angeles, she was showered with film offers and decided to remain in the United States.

On the screen she appeared in "Docks of New York," "Man Who Laughs," "Street of Sin," "Forgotten Faces," "The Wolf of Wall Street" and in "Tod Browning's 'Freaks,' still to be seen in the art houses.



Olga Baklanova



United Press International
UNHARMED—Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez, father-in-law of Mexican President, at his Guadalajara home after being released by his abductors on Saturday.

Mexican Abductors Release Father-in-Law of President

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Sept. 8 (AP)—Jose Guadalupe Zuno Hernandez, father-in-law of Mexican President Luis Echeverria, was released unharmed last night by terrorists who kidnapped him 10 days earlier.

"He is alive and well," his son, Ruben Zuno, told newsmen outside the family home where the 83-year-old leftist and former governor of Jalisco State is recuperating.

Mr. Zuno said that his father was released on a Guadalajara street. Witnesses said that a Volkswagen car stopped, let the elderly Zuno out and sped off. A traffic policeman recognized him and called for a car to take him home.

It was not immediately clear why the kidnappers had freed

him, but his son declared, "We made no deals with the kidnappers at all. He was just set free."

President Echeverria has maintained a policy of refusing to negotiate with kidnappers. Police Friday reportedly arrested nine persons in connection with the abduction.

Leftist guerrillas, proclaiming themselves to be members of the People's Revolutionary Armed Front, abducted Mr. Zuno from a Guadalajara street corner and demanded \$1.6 million and the release of a number of leftist prisoners in return for his safety.

The son said his father was in good physical condition but quite hungry. "The first thing he did was go into the kitchen and ask for something to eat. . . . He said he had not eaten today," he told newsmen.

The release occurred shortly after his daughter, Maria Ester Zuno de Echeverria, listened to a tape recording released by the guerrillas, and declared: "The voice is definitely that of my father's."

The tape, along with a communiqué and a photograph of Mr. Zuno, was delivered Friday to a Mexico City newspaper.

The photograph showed the balding, frail victim standing beside a sign with crossed machine guns.

"Magnificent Way" The man on the tape praised his abductors and predicted they will eventually rule Mexico. He claimed he had been treated in "a magnificent way" during his captivity.

Asked if he believed the revolutionaries would take over the country, the man purported to be Mr. Zuno replied: "Of course they will." He also attacked "Yankee" imperialism, capitalist bankers and the Roman Catholic Church for blocking progress in Mexico.

The communiqué said Mr. Zuno was kidnapped despite his militant leftist background because he is member of the "exploiting class in power."

France Reveals Plan To Cut Fuel Oil Use

PARIS, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano Friday announced a rationing plan aimed at cutting domestic fuel oil consumption by 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Under the measures, heating oil deliveries will be cut and most consumers will be required to heat their homes to no more than 20 degrees Centigrade.

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U.S. Aides Are Said to Clash on Oil Price

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT)—Under orders from Treasury Secretary William Simon and Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, federal officials have begun devising a plan to phase out crude-oil price controls by February.

The plan figures importantly in a backstage power struggle among Mr. Simon, Mr. Morton and Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill.

Mr. Simon believes that an integral part of the plan will help to make it politically palatable to Congress. The part calls for enactment of the windfall profits tax on oil producers, a levy first proposed by the White House in December.

An approach drafted last week and reliably reported by Treasury officials to be preferred by Mr. Simon, who is chairman of the cabinet-level Energy Committee, would let oil now controlled at \$5.25 a barrel rise in four months to \$10.25 each to \$10.25. That would approximate the going price for uncontrolled domestic oil, which accounts for roughly 40 per cent of the daily production of nine million barrels.

5 Cents a Gallon

The cost to consumers, according to a planner, would be \$10.4 billion a year, or roughly 5 cents a gallon, at the gasoline pump. The planner said that the increase would add only four-tenths of 1 per cent to the consumer price index.

On paper, the windfall tax, if enacted, would take \$4 billion to \$5 billion from producers in the first year, and lesser amounts thereafter. But the House Ways and Means Committee had added a provision to a tax bill that would virtually nullify the tax by making it inapplicable to producers that reinvest in exploration and development an amount equal to the tax. This "plowback" provision would reduce the total additional tax on oil companies to \$670 million in the first year.

There appears to be no possibility that the tax will be enacted this year. Even if Congress has a post-election session, there is slight likelihood of passage. Tax proposals affecting the oil industry, which include a phase-out of the depletion allowance by 1979, have been added to a wide-ranging tax bill that contains dozens of controversial features.

The plan to phase out petroleum price controls and an alternative plan to end them all at once were drafted following Mr. Energy Committee meeting at the Treasury Department Wednesday.

According to sources from three agencies, Mr. Morton was vociferous in arguing for decontrol. "Morton really carried the ball," a participant in the meeting reported, "and Simon was leading Morton."

Indeed, Mr. Morton's enthusiasm was such that he neglected to mention a price increase to \$6.75 a barrel discussed in a paper distributed to the committee by the new assistant secretary of the interior for resources, Jack Carlson.

Some officials at the committee meeting had heard an authoritative report that, in the Oval Office on Aug. 28, Mr. Morton

had said to Mr. Simon in front of President Ford that he, Mr. Morton, would like to head the Energy Committee. Sources close to Mr. Morton say he remains unhappy over Mr. Simon's emergence last winter as the administration's senior energy spokesman.

Mr. Sawhill disagreed with Mr. Simon and Mr. Morton about the need for decontrol now, and will not advocate it. He prefers, and Mr. Simon dislikes, a proposal that the Federal Energy Administration has made to give independent refiners "entitlements" to \$5.25-oil that will lower their costs.

U.S. Is Said to Halt Ship Of Uranium Fuel to New

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT)—The United States has stopped delivery of uranium fuel to India until the Indian government clarifies its policy on nuclear tests, Atomic Energy Commission officials disclosed yesterday.

The U.S. action—the first time that the United States as a matter of policy has stopped shipment of atomic fuel to a foreign country—was in response to India's detonation of what it described as a "peaceful nuclear explosion" in May.

Dirk Lee Ray, the chairman of the AEC, said on Friday that the agency is continuing the shipment of uranium fuel to India. The AEC has not stopped any shipment of uranium fuel to India, Mr. Ray said.

India obtained the plutonium for the atomic device from a relatively small research reactor supplied by Canada, a step that the Canadian government protested was in violation of a 1971 agreement between the two countries. As a result of the Canadian experience, the AEC is seeking to strengthen its controls to prevent a similar diversion of atomic assistance from the United States into nuclear test explosions.

U.S. officials have repeatedly emphasized to the Indian government that the United States regards "peaceful" and "military" nuclear devices as technically indistinguishable.

The Indian government has argued that its atomic explosives are limited to peaceful purposes, such as earth excavation, and it has contended that it, therefore, had not violated an agreement with Canada in using plutonium produced in the reactor for an atomic explosion.

The United States is seeking commitments from New Delhi that plutonium produced in atomic power plants supplied by the United States will not be used for any type of nuclear explosion. Thus far, according to officials of the AEC, India has declined to provide such commitments.

The enriched uranium fuel on which the United States has reportedly stopped shipment had been ordered to reload a 360-megawatt atomic power plant near Bombay that was built with U.S. technical and financial assistance in the 1960s. Under a 1963 agreement with India, the United

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صكنا من الامم

The CIA—Again

The stories of CIA activities in Chile which have surfaced in The New York Times and The Washington Post have a number of connotations and implications. Details are still fuzzy, but there seems little reason to doubt that the Central Intelligence Agency did funnel sizable sums into the South American country to "destabilize" the Allende government—that is, to help prepare the way for its eventual overthrow.

The main impact of these revelations will be to strengthen the fears of those, Americans and others, who see a CIA man under every bed. This is a factor that cannot fail to hinder the normal course of American diplomacy, whether those fears are justified or not in any particular instance.

The second principal indication from the accounts of the secret testimony given by William Colby, director of the agency, before the House Armed Services subcommittee of intelligence, is that the CIA is not the independent arm that many hold it to be. In this case, the CIA's distribution of cash in Chile was authorized by an executive body—the Committee of 40—headed by Secretary of State Kissinger, and was reported, after the fact, to the House subcommittee. But these all acted in extreme confidentiality—the testimony has only now been trickled out to the public.

Yet this trickling is, in itself, significant. It points to the growing fact that governmental secrecy will be ever harder to maintain in the wake of Watergate, and that the CIA can expect no favors from Congress or the press because of constantly mounting skepticism over its role and its manner.

When the CIA was instituted, it had a legacy from World War II in its favor: the Office of Strategic Services, which had bat-

tled secretly and with no small degree of success against enemies who certainly used the same tactics toward goals which Americans opposed. It had another advantage: despite present-day revisionism, the cold war was not something which Washington imposed on a reluctant world. The manner in which Eastern Europe became Communist—and especially the fall of that last bastion of democracy (Western style), Czechoslovakia, made clandestine operations to prevent such coups elsewhere seem laudable and necessary.

Are they any less needed today? The concentration in recent years on the effects of American policy in South Korea, South Vietnam, Greece and Chile has been such as to obscure the kind of government imposed on North Korea, North Vietnam and Cuba, or the ways in which they have sought to extend their influence. And this leaves out of the account Soviet and Maoist techniques. Since they stand for revolution and their opponents for what is deemed reaction, they have a better hearing among the more articulate groups in the West today. And, in any case, they can work under a secrecy which was once, at the height of the cold war, acceptable in the United States, but which has lost almost all standing today.

The problem is not an easy one. Openness is a dominant characteristic of American society, which only occasionally and with strict limitations accepts the need for secrecy. And when a Watergate bubbles under the cloak, it is the cloak that is, naturally, blamed. Yet with a large portion of the world still acting under it, some degree of confidentiality remains essential in some areas of policy. The dilemma must somehow be resolved—and not by denying there is a very sharp one.

Banks in Jeopardy

The disclosure by Lloyds Bank, one of Britain's big four, that a Swiss branch has suffered losses of up to \$75 million because of "irregularities" in its foreign-exchange dealings has sent a chill of fear through the entire international financial community.

Indeed, national authorities and ordinary citizens had better sit up and take notice, for the heavy losses at Lloyds, coming on top of the near-collapse of the Franklin National Bank of New York and the failure of the Herstatt Bank and others in Germany, should serve as a warning that the sort of disaster that struck the world in 1931 with the collapse of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt is no longer unthinkable.

Lloyds Bank itself, with capital and reserves of \$1.2 billion and first-half profits this year of \$184 million, is capable of carrying its branch's losses. Nevertheless, that even Lloyds, with its reputation for scrupulous management and regularity, could suffer multimillion-dollar losses from so-called unauthorized foreign-exchange dealings raises serious questions about the internal supervision by all banks, especially of their foreign-exchange departments and their foreign branches and subsidiaries. It also stirs doubts about the external banking supervision of national regulatory authorities.

A great improvement in both the internal and external supervision of banks has been made urgent by several developments. One is the huge growth of multinational banking,

with many branches, divisions and subsidiaries managed by inexperienced or incompetent officers. A second is the switch from a fixed to a floating exchange-rate system. This greatly increases the risks of foreign-exchange rates, supported by national central banks, to protect unsophisticated dealers from enormous losses. The third is the multimillion-dollar build-up of short-term liquid assets, especially since the quadrupling of oil prices. Huge flows of foreign exchange have gone to the oil producers—money which can suddenly rush from banks in one country to banks in another, and out of small banks into big ones.

There is need for much closer supervision by the banking authorities over all banking institutions on their national territories, whatever the resident banks' national (or multinational) origin and ownership. There is also need for a firmer and clearer agreement among national central banks about who is responsible for rescuing banks that get into serious trouble and what the guidelines will be as to whether particular banks will be saved or allowed to go under. Clearly, not every banking institution, no matter how badly or dishonestly managed, should be bailed out and kept afloat indefinitely. But innocent depositors and other creditors need to be protected, and even more fundamentally, the entire financial and economic system needs to be safeguarded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gen. Haig's Future

Reports that Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. may leave his present post as chief of the White House staff to become supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of U.S. forces in Europe inevitably raise questions about the dangers inherent in such a high-level shuttle between positions of political and military power.

That Gen. Haig possesses in abundance the diplomatic, if not the military, qualifications for the NATO post has been amply demonstrated in a career that carried him swiftly upward since his appointment, while still a colonel five years ago, to be Henry Kissinger's chief aide on the National Security Council. The troublesome question is less one of capacity than of the further extension of an unhealthy revolving-door concept that destroys lines between civilian and military.

Many will argue that the decision by Gen. Haig to resign his commission in June, 1973, when President Nixon asked him to pick up the pieces left by H. R. Haldeman's involvement in Watergate, was solely a reflection of the Haig sense of duty in the traditional military sense.

Easy conversion of military men into civilian officials, and back again, cannot be viewed with equanimity in a democratic government. The shortcomings of the military mind at times of political crises were illustrated when Gen. Haig told acting Attorney General William French Smith that he

must fire Archibald Cox as special Watergate prosecutor because "your commander-in-chief has given you an order."

True, Gen. Haig did not feel so rigidly bound by such a mistaken code of loyalty during the fading hours of the Nixon administration. Indeed, his sensible counsel at that time reportedly was helpful in speeding Mr. Nixon's resignation and thus facilitating an orderly transition of government.

Yet, even the chronicle of those anxious hours serves only to underscore the dangers inherent in the presence of men of high military rank in top places of government where decisions ought to be firmly in civilian hands, insulated against all potential pressure by the armed forces. One cannot ignore the hypothetical consequences had Gen. Haig, or a different kind of general, adhered to the purely military code of loyalty to a commander-in-chief whose constitutional legitimacy had ceased.

The issue of military-civilian interchangeability brings up the same worries that always attend presidential decisions to draft the chief justice or other members of the Supreme Court for ticklish assignments of national importance. The almost inescapable end-result is a blurring of lines that are better left inviolate. At the very least, the remilitarizing of Gen. Haig ought to be the last turn of a door that should never have started spinning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 9, 1899

PARIS—The dramatic trial of Captain Dreyfus is rapidly drawing to a conclusion, and in all probability judgment will be given in the case, the "cause celebre" of the century, either tomorrow or the next day, or certainly in the very near future. The German government has already stated that it has never had any relations with Captain Dreyfus, adding that the information is given for humanitarian reasons.

Fifty Years Ago

September 9, 1934

LONDON—The modern girl's passion for bobbed hair is merely a flagrant example of atavism, according to discoverers made today in the ancient parish church in Wynton, Northamptonshire, in the course of restoration of that edifice. The evidence clearly shows that clipped curls, found in several pictures 500 years old, and bobbed hair were the style then just as they are in this modern year. Old-fashioned girls.



Democracy in Trouble in Western Europe

By James Reston

DUBLIN—A political journey across Western Europe these days is a depressing and expensive business. Inflation has produced doubt and anxiety about the institutions of liberal democracy. Never since the last world war have the free nations been so dependent on one another—so much at the mercy of events beyond their borders—or at the same time so stubbornly nationalistic and preoccupied with their own internal struggles.

Ireland is only the most dramatic and tragic symbol of this narrow and separatist mood. Geographically and economically, it is bound, north and south, and linked to Britain and Europe, but it is also separated by history and religion. And this growing paradox: it is engaged in a religious war among unbelievers, tyrannized by a minority of extremists on both sides.

Two powerful but contradictory forces seem to be in conflict in Europe today. Its old empires are gone. Separated one nation from another, it is weaker still. But united, it has the people, brains and resources to stand in the forefront of the coming age alongside the United States, the Soviet Union, and the emerging power of China and Latin America.

This, however, is not the way Europe is going today. Looking from west to east, Ireland is hating the British Army in Ulster, but fearing that the withdrawal of that army for financial reasons in London might lead to a disastrous civil war.

Portugal is finally abolishing its African empire, but it is run by a weak and distracted government and confronted by a well-organized Communist party.

Transition

Spain is also trying to make the transition from the authoritarian government of General Franco to a democracy—also opposed by a strong Communist party, which has kept its organization and discipline ever since the civil war of the thirties.

France, almost by accident and the shrewdness of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, just missed a popular front government of Socialists and Communists under François Mitterrand, but it will take all of Giscard d'Estaing's intelligence and style to establish the peaceful revolution of reform he has proclaimed.

Italy is broke and in such a political tangle that even political leaders in West Germany and France now suggest that maybe a coalition government in Rome, including the Communists, might not be a bad thing.

Greece has made such a mess of things that it has come to the verge of war with Turkey over Cyprus, and, like France, it has pulled its troops out of the NATO alliance.

On Their Way Out

Meanwhile, Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, the dominating influence between East and West in the Balkans, is coming to the end of his days. The last of the old generation of World War II leaders—Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in China; Franco in Spain; Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa; the Sovietists in Ethiopia—are all on their way out.

Accordingly, the question is what the new leaders of the world—Ford in Washington, Giscard d'Estaing in Paris, Chancellor Schmidt in Bonn, Tanaka in Japan, and Wilson or Heath in Britain—will do about this critical transitional period in world history.

For the moment, they are doing very little about it. Like the Irish, they are preoccupied with the narrow and immediate political and economic problems at home, and the more they try to solve world problems by national political tactics, the deeper they get into trouble.

Fortunately, in Europe there is another force at work in the universities, in the newspapers, and particularly among the rising young generation. The teachers, the reporters and the students are more mobile now than ever before. They are seeing a different coming age. They are talking not about separation of the nations

and generations but about integration.

Even some politicians in Europe are beginning to think beyond the divisions of the present to the possibility of unity in the future. Giscard d'Estaing in France and Schmidt in Germany are searching for new answers to the new economic and political problems. The Republic of Ireland, for example, has a brilliant

young foreign secretary, Garret Fitzgerald, who is risking his political position by arguing publicly for a new unified Ireland.

"I believe the time has come," he wrote, "for all Irish politicians who genuinely believe in a united Ireland, so organized that people from both communities will feel equally at home within it, to speak out and to lead the people of Ireland toward this goal. We

may find that some of our people reject this lead, and that in the process existing political structures become cracked or even shattered; this is the price we shall have to pay if called upon to do so."

So in the short run the outlook in Europe is bleak, but there is a new rising generation and it is beginning to emphasize not separation but integration.

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The Great Pension Fiasco

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—Figuratively speaking, members of Congress nearly broke their arms last week patting themselves on the back for passing the private pension bill. President Ford even helicoptered in from Camp David on Labor Day to sign it.

In a regrettable leap into hyperbole worthy of the late Lyndon B. Johnson, the President said: "This legislation will probably give more benefits and rights and success in the area of labor-management than almost anything in the history of our country."

The reality is much drearier. The bill is a small reform, correcting a few of the worst abuses of private pension plans.

But for most workers who are nominally covered by private plans—fewer than half are—such plans remain what they have always been: a lottery in which most lose and the winners get only a pittance.

A critical section of the new law concerns "vesting." A worker who leaves a pension-covered job has a vested right to a pension if he has worked for a company for a specific length of time. Under the new law, a firm has to give a worker full rights to his pension after 10 years of employment. Alternatively, it can give him a right to 25 per cent of his pension after only five years, with his stake increasing gradually until he is fully vested after 15 years of employment.

At first glance, 10 years of employment may seem a reasonable prerequisite. But a Senate study of companies that already had such a provision showed that three-quarters of the workers who quit or were fired by those companies left without any pension rights. Money had been regularly credited in their names in those private pension funds, but they never collected a dime. It is hard for people to realize that these plans are financed on the assumption that many participants will never collect.

What about the right to 25 per cent of one's pension after five years? It is one of those rights that sounds a lot better than it turns out to be in reality.

A private pension for a white-collar employee is accrued at by multiplying the number of years he has worked under the plan by a percentage of his annual salary, typically one and one-half per cent. Plans for blue-collar workers use a flat sum per worker rather than a percentage and usually produce even more meager benefits. Thus, a worker, earning \$10,000 a year who leaves his job after five years multiplies his salary by his length of service for a total of \$50,000. One and one-half per cent of that is \$750 of which he has a vested right under the new law to one-quarter or \$187.50 a year when he is 65. With a pension like that, he'll never make it to Miami Beach.

In short, private pension plans

are all rigged in favor of the worker who spends most of his working life with one firm. In this fast-moving, technologically innovative economy, it makes no sense—for society or for the individual worker—to encourage plans that reward the standpat. The economy benefits if labor is reasonably mobile. As for the worker, how can a young man of 30 know today whether it is in his best interests to stick with the same company until he is eligible for his pension in the year 2000?

Despite all the talk about women's "liberation," the new law once again leaves women holding the bag. If a male worker dies in his late fifties, his widow gets no pension. If he lives to retirement and is already receiving a pension and then dies, she gets only half of what he was getting. Moreover, she gets that one-half only if her husband had allowed her benefit option to stand. Experience has shown that many workers reject that option because it means the pension during their own lifetimes will be drastically smaller.

Only 3 per cent of widows collect pensions from private plans. Contrast that with Social Security, where one out of every three surviving dependents, and where a widow gets the same basic pension her husband received.

Sad Truth

The sad truth is that private pension plans are one of capitalism's bad ideas. Such plans make sense for a few high-salaried executives. But in extending them to all their workers, most companies find they simply do not have the economic base to provide a decent reliable pension to their workers and their survivors. If these plans did not "cost" most of the participants out of any substantial benefit, they would go bankrupt.

As it is, many pension plans are technically insolvent. If the stock market keeps going through the wringer, the pension plans of some very reputable companies are going to be in terrible trouble. A study last year found that the pension funds of 378 companies were on paper in deficit by more than \$15 billion.

In the eight months since that survey, conditions have worsened. Some pension funds are heavily invested in the glamorous growth stocks such as IBM, Xerox, Ford, and Avon, whose share prices have suffered a shocking decline.

Pensions are a job for the government because only the government has the ultimate resources to underwrite an adequate system. When will union leaders and politicians stop trying to patch up the unpatchable and tell people the truth?

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Curious View Of China

By President

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—President Ford said some strange things about China. Rather than being juxtaposition that was not on the one hand, he showed economic orthodoxy. On the other, he applauded the achievements of a slave state. It is of the paradoxes he only from Mr. Nixon, but one he apparently carries easily.

He spoke about China, visited China in 1972, he rep and he knows from what he with his own eyes, and from figures he has since perused the Chinese economy is rising by leaps and bounds.

Presumably, he said that it "gaining momentum." Mr. Ford then explained in order to experience economic progress without inflation, necessary to increase production in order to increase production a people must exercise a combination of two virtues. The first self-restraint; the second, liveliness.

Now the Chinese certainly exercise self-restraint. If then visible to President Ford of his visit to China a single pulse toward personal freedom saw something I did not earlier in the same year, or of the other journalists I met with.

Discipline is a virtue which is self-imposed. When it is posed, as in China, by across Red Guards who roared at and nowadays forage for ar cination by their fellow ci towards Confucius, or Beelzebub you have a kind of discipline who, in silence and in dar, propel their craft whether the governor is there. This is something to celebrate, ev it can be established that craft is "gaining momentum."

One worries about such a and recalls that haunted me at Dartmouth University. I a) a few years after Orwell's burst, his novel "1984" dep the grim character of the itarian system to come, authority of which would be the name of "Big Brother." b) a few months after the film of Dwight D. Eisenhower from.

The want up to New Xiam to address the students and, you believe it, he told them he wanted the government "nothing more than a Big B to them." It was then the publicans reached the sori conclusion that if Zane hadn't written about it, D Eisenhower wouldn't know it.

What Mr. Ford needs to himself is whether it is which is celebratory in the oc has become counter-product mean, in the strictest sense word. Is it true that because as citizens are free in a way the Chinese are not, the Chinese are gaining momentum? Do we need a little of the lash, so that we too might come "extremely well discipl There are still a few reactions calling for wage and price trols, which are a step in direction of authoritarianism Mr. Ford says he disapproves of.

Could it be—that it more of the stick that we but more of the carrot? In to increase productivity, then got to be incentive. Is the ostive substantially dimir because of the excursions al imposed on creative peopl mean, of course, and prin the tax structure. And, seci ly, restrictive practices, wh caused by labor unions or p ed monopolies or oligopolies.

per cent of what we all as sucked in by the government crease that 40 per cent to 10 cent and you have the ci situation. What would have we went the other way? say, to 25 per cent?

There would be an inter alternative, and one dreads a thought of it. Mr. Ford says we "welcome" the Chinese competition. We dramatize this by saying i many words that free men better and more productively slaves. And by lightening the on the American worker n than increasing it.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters are not considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or with initials, but prefer will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

We can no longer measure the cost of the automobile in terms of money alone.

From its very birth at the turn of the century the automobile has been man's most favoured creation/obsession.

He has given to it three generations of time and thought and energy and money.

It has given to him a mobility that has enlarged his world and enriched his life.

And along the way it has given him one more thing. A headache. A very large headache.

For the automobile, even before the energy crisis, was beginning to cause problems. Serious problems. It was growing in size as it grew in number. It was strangling our cities, clogging our highways and polluting our air.

Then along came the energy crisis. An even bigger problem, and a hardship for all of us. But more important, a warning for all of us. A warning that we're using up the earth.

In addition to running short of oil, we're running out of copper and zinc and phosphates and other critical resources.

Which brings us to the true price we pay for an automobile (or a refrigerator or a tv set). The true price has to be the money it costs plus the amount of natural resources it uses up. Both in building it and operating it.

Which brings us to big cars vs. small cars, and the tables opposite.

As you see, it takes over twice the raw material to build a big car and nearly twice the energy to operate it.

And that, combined with all the other problems it causes, is why the day of the behemoth is drawing to a close. The price is too high to pay.

This, believe it or not, is going to be more of a hardship on car companies than on car buyers. The car company has to give up big car profits. The car buyer has only to give up the big car habit.

And that shouldn't be difficult. For a small car can be a joy in its own.

As rather conclusive proof, Fiat is and has been for years, the biggest selling car in Europe. And the name Fiat means small car.

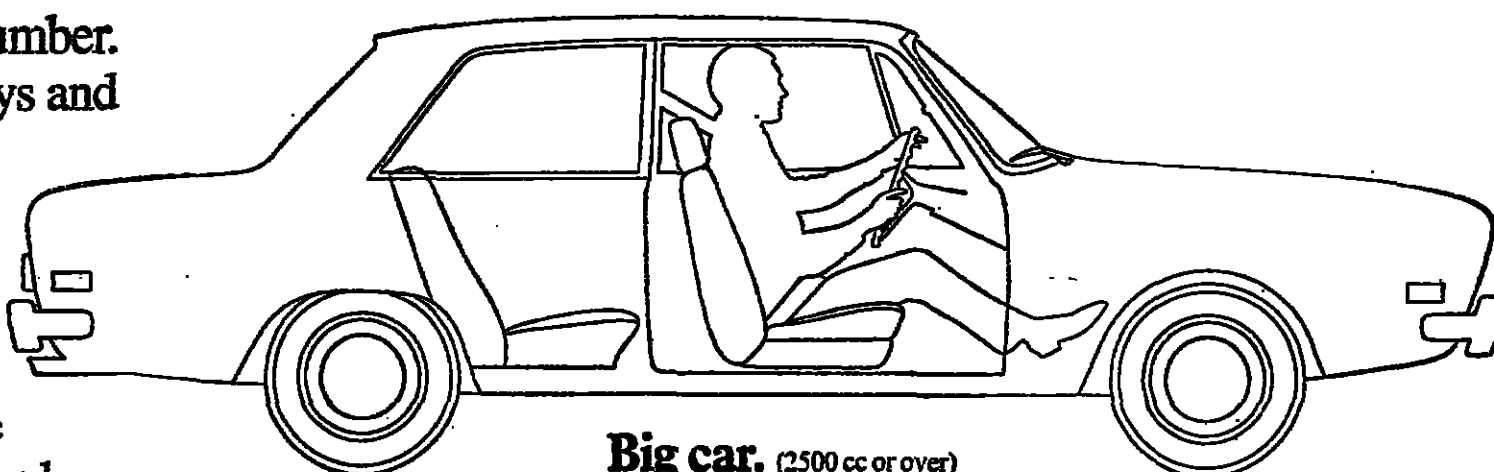
We not only made the world's first small car, we now make the widest range of small cars. We've had more experience at it than anyone. We're better at it than anyone.

Even during recent years, when a great number of car makers (not only in the U.S.) jumped

on the big car bandwagon, 90% of Fiat production remained in small cars.

All of this, you're thinking, leads to one logical conclusion: we'd like to sell you a Fiat. Most definitely. That's the purpose of any advertisement.

But in this case there's another purpose too. And that is to suggest that if all of us can learn to live without excesses today, we may not have to live without essentials tomorrow. **FIAT**



Big car. (2500 cc or over)

What it does.

It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 180 km/h.

What it costs.

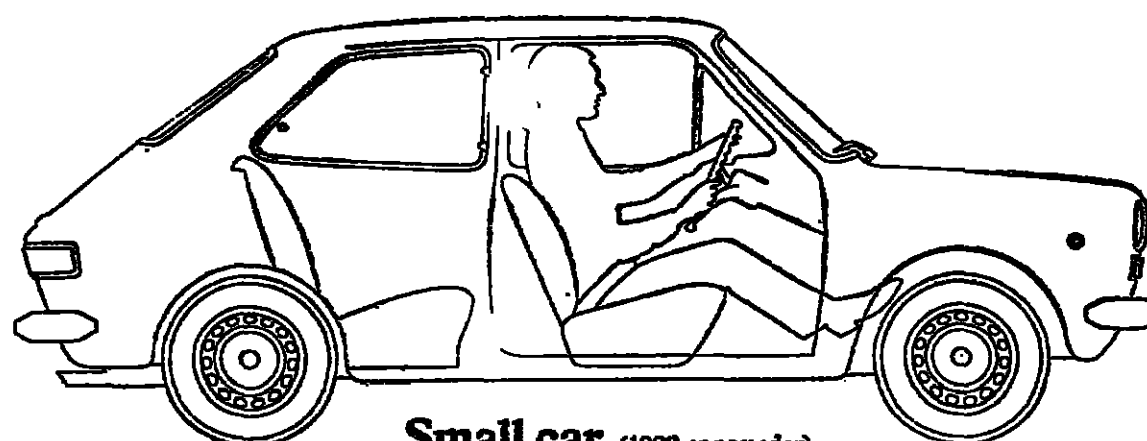
More than twice as much as the smaller car.

What it uses up.

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at $\frac{3}{4}$ of maximum speed

Raw materials: Steel.....1.334 kg
Cast Iron.....234
Light Alloys.....100
Copper.....12
Brass and Bronze...15
Zinc, Tin and Lead
Alloys.....35
Rubber.....75

Total 1.805 kg



Small car. (1000 cc or under)

What it does.

It carries 4 people and 365 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

What it costs.

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

What it uses up.

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at $\frac{3}{4}$ of maximum speed

Raw materials: Steel......686 kg
Cast Iron.....75
Light Alloys.....25
Copper.....4
Brass and Bronze...4
Zinc, Tin and Lead
Alloys.....12
Rubber.....32

Total 845 kg

Island Crowded With People

Hunger Encloses Java's Fruitful Fields

By Joseph Lelyveld

SAWARREJO, Indonesia (NYT). —The name of this hamlet in central Java means "prosperous rice fields," and a glance at the lush landscape is enough to show that hunger should not occur here.

The irrigated paddies are vivid shades of green as the grain ripens in the sun; ducks cruise the irrigation canals; fruit trees grow everywhere, offering a seemingly endless supply of plantain, mango, papaya, and more exotic fruits with names like belimbing, jambu and mangka, whose textures and tastes seem beyond the imaginations of denizens of the temperate zone.

If hunger is rarely spoken about here, it is only because the Javanese—a people of elaborate politeness and reserve—regard it as unseemly to speak bluntly about their most urgent needs. It soon becomes obvious that most of Sawahrejo lives on the edge of hunger.

Half an Acre

The fecundity of Java extends to its people, and, although it has been said for decades that the saturation point surely had been reached, the population has continued to rise. Now there are about 80 million persons living in an area only slightly larger than the state of New York. In rural Pemalang County, where the hamlet is situated, the density is about 2,500 persons a square mile. If the United States had that density, its population would exceed that of the world.



A contemplative Buddha sits in the Temple of Borobudur in the center of Java.

In Sawahrejo 430 households—about 2,000 persons—live on 673 acres, a little more than a square mile. Of the households, 294 farm less than half an acre and 78 are classified as landless.

Consider the case of Mr. Kayin—Indonesians typically have one name—whose holding, like that of 184 other peasants in the hamlet, is one-fifth of an acre. It is really a patch of garden rather than a farm, and because it is so small, Mr. Kayin is able to lavish

loving attention on every seedling and check daily for weeds, insects and rats that might threaten his tiny harvest.

By careful cultivation, he can reap nearly 500 pounds of rice in a good season—barely enough to sustain himself, his wife and their two surviving children. Three other children died: in Java, one-quarter of all deaths are children under a year old.

How barely the land sustains the family can be seen in Mr. Kayin as he trudges barefoot through the fields. At about 45—he is unsure of his exact age—he is gaunt rather than wiry, not middle-aged, but old.

A Realist

Mr. Kayin sells only enough rice to buy seeds for the next season and small doses of fertilizer. On his present crop, nine pounds of fertilizer, costing less than \$1 even at a black-market price, was all he thought he could afford.

Because he is a realist, Mr. Kayin accepts the fact that he will never be able to afford the high-yield seeds, insecticide and quantities of fertilizer that have dramatically increased the output and incomes of larger landholders in recent years. All he can hope for is opportunities to work as a day laborer in the larger landowners' fields at the going rate of 50 rupiahs, about 12 cents a day, and meals.

Such work, which he apparently finds no more than 120 days a year, provides his family with its only cash income, nearly all of which goes for cassava, a starchy root that he and other

poor Javanese eat as a supplement or alternative to rice. There is not much nutrition in cassava, but there is bulk. When there is nothing else, it staves off hunger.

Mr. Kayin does not describe himself as desperate. On the contrary, he says that he is better off thanks to remains made this year to an irrigation canal near his field. Built in the period of Dutch colonial rule, the canal had silted up and fallen into disuse, leaving plots of land like Mr. Kayin's dependent on the weather. Now, although his lack of means firmly limits his ability to increase his output, his crops are safe.

The situation of Mr. Wartam, a landless father of two, is much worse. For him, nearly everything depends on his ability to find work, but the very pressure of population makes it a matter of chance. Even at the height of the harvest, there is not enough field work to go around.

Negative Avoided

The facts of Mr. Wartam's situation emerge only indirectly. Asked whether he finds work every day or whether his family has enough rice, he avoids a negative answer. A man should be able to work every day and feed his family, and Mr. Wartam does not want it to be thought that he does less than a man should.

When he works, he earns 50 rupiahs. He needs 300 to buy what he deems to be an adequate amount of rice for his family. He masks the discrepancy by saying that he goes to market to buy rice whenever he is "feeling good."

That means, it develops, when he has worked for several days consecutively. "Did you work today?" he is asked. "No, not today." "Yesterday?" "Not yesterday." "This week?" "No."

New Theory Links Profits, Jobless Rate

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—What may turn out to be one of those rare events—a genuinely new discovery in economics—is attracting attention here.

The discovery has been made by Michael Evans, head of Chase Econometrics. Mr. Evans believes he has found the explanation for the puzzling, but heartening, failure of unemployment to rise much this year in the face of flat or declining production.

According to past relationships with the Gross National Product, the unemployment rate should be now be a little above 6 per cent of the labor force, instead of hovering at 5.5 per cent.

The explanation, surprisingly, lies in corporate profits. Unemployment has not gone up because corporate profits have gone up.

Put another way, unemployment has not gone up because prices have risen faster than wages, which in turn explains why profits have increased in this recession instead of declining as they always have in the past. When the "real wage" declines, more labor is employed than would otherwise have been the case.

Forecast for 1975

Extrapolating his new theory into the future, Mr. Evans foresees a much smaller rise in unemployment in 1975 than other forecasters. This is partly because he expects the economy to recover somewhat next year, but mainly because he thinks profits, while lower than now, will continue to be strong.

Specifically, Mr. Evans does not expect the unemployment rate to rise above 5.7 per cent

Like most of Sawahrejo's landless, Mr. Wartam lives on state land on the banks of an irrigation canal. The last available property in the hamlet. Irrigation officials allow the landless to grow cassava, bananas and rice in minuscule patches there. It is a personal, extralegal, basically feudal arrangement between the landless and the officials, who periodically call at their huts for a share of whatever rice is grown or, in lieu of that, an informal cash tithe.

Perut Is Grown

Mr. Martin does not have enough land to cultivate rice, so he feeds his family on a root called perut, which is so much less appealing even than cassava that it is never on the local market. Still, it is all Mr. Wartam has available, and he offers a plate to a foreigner who has come to call. What taste the root has is vaguely turnip, but it is mostly cellulose and barely digestible; the sensation is that of eating paper.

"Every day there are a couple of families that have nothing to eat," says Mr. Damhuri, another landless laborer who spends most of the year as a sidewalk hawk of food in Jakarta, 200 miles to the west. When there is nothing, the landless say, they borrow from friends. It is not the whole story. Not infrequently, they allege, they discover that their cassava plants have been uprooted or their fruit trees stripped.

Mr. Chasmin, a neighbor of Mr. Wartam on the canal bank, does not wait for a job to turn up. When there is no prospect of work—a usual situation—he hikes four miles to a forest and picks enough leaves to form two tightly packed bundles of about 20 pounds each. The next day, he hauls them six miles to the nearest market, where he sells them for 150 rupiahs, about 38 cents, to traders who use the broad, sturdy leaves for packaging.

Drifting to Jakarta

The pressure of population can be inferred from such efforts and from the fact that women in the hamlet account for about 60 per cent of its adult population. Men who cannot scratch out a living tend to drift to the towns, usually Jakarta, which has been proclaimed a closed city but is actually growing faster than any other in Asia.

The pressure of numbers is not simply inferred. The hamlet is aware of it as something extraordinary, especially at harvest time, when 300 to 500 persons may show up to cut the rice on a mere two acres.

By Javanese tradition, the harvest is an occasion for sharing; anyone can take part. The work done by hand with a blade called an aniam, is usually assigned to women and children, who are rewarded with a small fraction of whatever they cut, one-eighth or one-tenth.

Now the numbers looking for work are so great that it is commonplace for persons to be turned away.

In any quarter for the next year and a half. Almost all other forecasts have unemployment rising to at least 6 per cent and many foresee more than that.

In a sense, Mr. Evans' important discovery—assuming that future developments "prove out"—his theory—was possible only because 1974 has been such a crazy year, and he concedes this. In every previous recession, profits have fallen, sometimes very sharply.

If in future recessions profits should follow the familiar pattern, Mr. Evans' discovery may have limited value. That is, it would explain unemployment in 1974 only, a situation which may never recur.

It seems hardly likely that we shall see again a year in which the real Gross National Product and industrial production declined and yet prices rose about 12 per cent, allowing profits to increase.

Nonetheless, this theory is important for the immediate future. Mr. Evans did much technical work in arriving at his conclusion, but he also has a kind of common-sense explanation of the link between profits and unemployment.

"The decision to lay off or fire unneeded workers is usually an unhappy one, made only when the decline in profits renders it mandatory to take some aggressive action. As long as profits continue to hold, steady or increase, there is less pressure to decrease labor inputs even if demand has temporarily declined."

"While new workers are not added in such situations, neither are they subtracted from employment rolls. The change in profits, therefore, is a useful determinant of employment and unemployment because it reflects

Rush Proved Himself in Bonn

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Kenneth Rush, the newly named American ambassador to France, describes himself as "thrilled and excited" to be undertaking what he feels is "the major ambassadorial challenge" facing the United States today. Although his diplomatic experience consists solely of 2 1/2 years as ambassador to West Germany, during that time Mr. Rush not only was mainly responsible for the four-power summit agreement on Berlin, but also was able to help guide U.S.-West German relations through a delicate transition period.

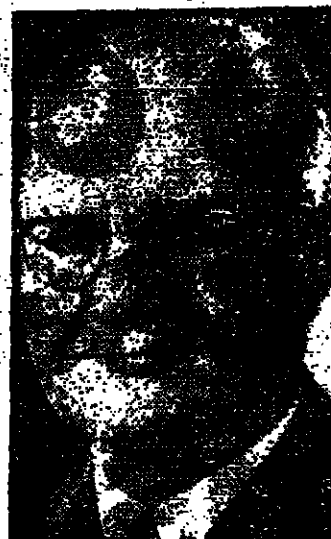
Mr. Rush, 64, began his career in government with the Bonn position after resigning as president of Union Carbide. He had been an attorney and, in 1956, while a law professor at Duke, he had as one of his students Richard Nixon. The relationship endured and, when Mr. Nixon became president, he asked Mr. Rush to become ambassador to West Germany. When he took up the post in 1969, the West Germans were prepared for the worst. There were disparaging remarks in the press on Mr. Rush's lack of diplomatic experience and a sense of grievance that the Bonn embassy had been given to an unknown.

Brandt to Power

To complicate matters, Willy Brandt led his Social Democrats to power and began a policy of seeking friendship with Eastern Europe. There were fears that Mr. Rush, a conservative Republican, would see this as inimical to American interests and would never be able to develop a working relationship with Mr. Brandt.

But Mr. Rush confounded all these fears by using his access to Mr. Nixon to convince the former President that it was time to help the West Germans toward reasserting their independence in foreign policy. Mr. Rush was the prime mover in turning Washington's initial suspicion of Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik into firm support for the chancellor's overtures to the Communist bloc.

The capstone of Mr. Rush's diplomatic achievement was the four-power Berlin agreement.



Kenneth Rush

described by then Secretary of State William Rogers as one of the Nixon administration's major achievements.

With no previous experience on the Berlin question, Mr. Rush became the unofficial leader of the Western negotiating team and, after 17 months of grueling talks, was able to get an agreement with far more concessions from the Russians than anyone had believed possible.

French Ambassador Jean Sauvagnargues, now Foreign Minister, another member of the negotiating team, praised Mr. Rush as "a big-league talent." Another ambassador said, "The Berlin agreement is Rush's monument. More than anyone else, he's the man who did it."

Praised by Germans

When Mr. Rush was recalled from the Bonn post to take over the No. 2 position in the Pentagon in 1972, his successful negotiating and his help in bringing about American recognition of West German aspirations brought widespread expressions of praise from Mr. Brandt and his government and tributes for "his services to Germany."

As deputy secretary of defense, Mr. Rush was mainly concerned with the administration of the huge department and took part in many of the decisions on defense contracts. He was reportedly considered

for the top job at the time Mr. Nixon's secret but the job went to Elliot Richardson.

At the beginning of Rush moved to the No. 2 at the State Department deputy secretary of state his responsibility has 1 day-to-day administration of the department. He John Irwin, who has been ambassador to France, latest post. Mr. Rush replaces Mr. Irwin.

He served at the department until May 19 he was named by Mr. as coordinator of all policy, in effect, chief adviser to the President.

Policy Modern

Lacking economic Mr. Rush seemed only ally suited for the apparently, his real aim to moderate policy among the Office of economic and the Budget, Treasury and the Council. Mr. Rush in this post after Mr. resignation until he was as ambassador-designate France by President Wednesday. It is no when, after Senate confirmation, he will go to Paris.

Mr. Rush was born Walla, Wash., on Jan. He grew up in Tennessee, graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1930 and earned a law degree at Yale. After four years with a law firm, he 1936 as assistant law sor at Duke. That he took an executive at Union Carbide and later became president corporation.

In leaving the corporation for government service, Rush brought with him habits of quiet, careful thought learned in his lawyer. At the State Department, he worked quietly within restraints learning how to work.

In his post as ambassador, he remarked, "a lawyer all my adult a lawyer is always in negotiations, always bel into new situations where to acquire instant rise."

Spanish Sahara: A Coveted War

By Michael Goldsmith

RABAT (AP).—In the moonlike emptiness beyond Tarfaya, 1,000 miles south of Rabat, the desert road lies buried under huge sand dunes. No vehicle has gone that way for months and the Moroccan customs post stands abandoned.

Moroccan tank and artillery units fresh from the Golan Heights are camped along the dead-end road that once led into the Spanish Sahara, a wilderness half the size of Texas.

On the far side of the sand dunes the Spanish flag flies over a military outpost supplied by helicopter. The Moroccan desert troops could probably overrun the outpost in a few minutes, but Morocco would then face what a diplomat called Spain's "overwhelming military superiority" in the area.

Thus far, the dispute over the

Spanish Sahara has remained a war of words and no clashes or border incidents have been reported. While the United States and other Western countries are counseling Morocco's King Hassan II to keep his cool, Morocco's two Arab neighbors, Algeria and Mauritania, are making it more and more difficult for him to avoid military action.

Mauritania, far from backing the Moroccan claim, regards the Spanish Sahara as its own. Algeria says it has no territorial claim but wants the barren territory to become independent—presumably under Algerian guidance.

A source close to King Hassan said Morocco "cannot remain inactive while Algeria and Mauritania undermine the Moroccan position and Spain plans a 'referendum' among the illiterate, nomadic inhabitants."

As a result, Morocco's armed forces are on a virtual war footing. Reservists are being called up and military convoys can be seen carrying men and material southward. Civilian hospitals in Rabat and Casablanca have been ordered to hand supplies of plasma to the military to be stored in the south.

Col. Ahmed Dlimi, King Hassan's closest military adviser and the head of Morocco's internal security, has been placed in command of the buildup and has set up his headquarters in the Atlantic coast resort of Agadir.

For more than half a century, the Spanish Sahara was one of the forgotten corners of Africa, a trackless wasteland allocated to Spain "because no one else wanted to bother with it," a Spanish diplomat said.

Now, a flat strip of the desert known as Bou Kira is known to hold deposits of at least three

billion tons of phosphates of the world's richest sources of the fertilizer.

The discovery has old argument among countries over who should control the territory. According to the Moroccan claim, the territory 80,000 inhabitants, the famed "blue" after the traditional of their clothing. Nomads accustomed to 40 years of roaming the desert region while Mauritania, Algeria and Spanish Sahara now meet.

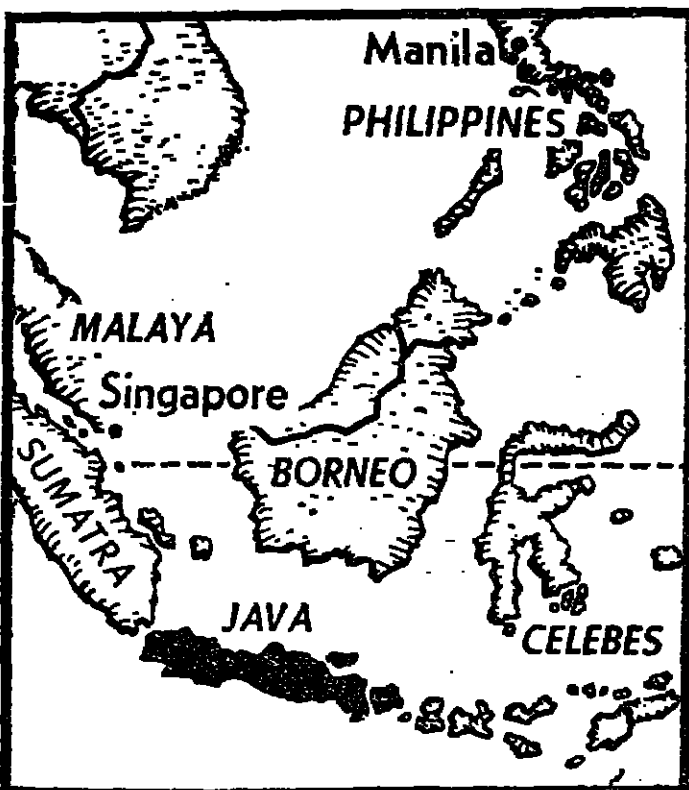
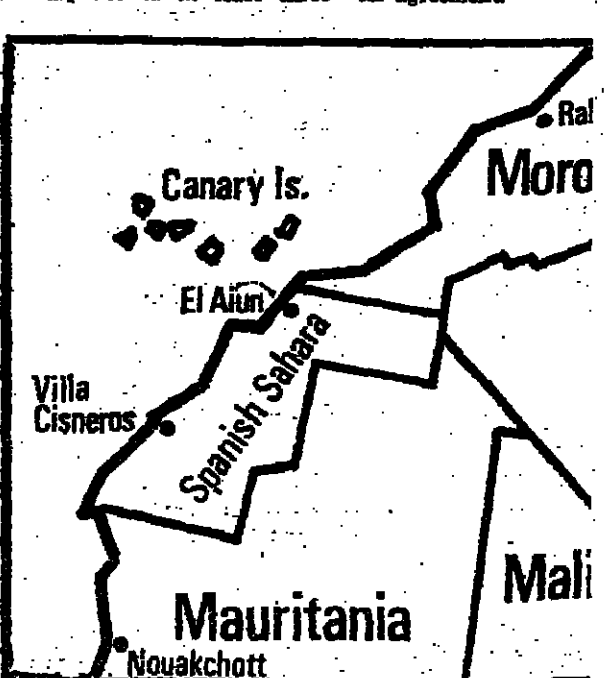
King Hassan has "liberate" what he Moroccan Sahara.

"Morocco without it like a body without declared the government paper Le Matin in column front-page headline.

King Hassan's can fanned up a wave of fervor in Morocco at first time since he throne in 1961, has shades of political as well as the restive air behind the King. As King Hassan's rule, he by three coup attempts seems threatened.

Spanish officials say no desire to keep against the wishes of inhabitants. If the 14 countries involved in would only get together pose an agreed solution, said, Spain would accept it.

But the leaders of countries, King Hassan Houari Boumedienne a tangle's Mokhtar Ould have met three times and failed even to an agreement.



Scientists Work on 'Superplant' in Mexico

By Boyce Rensberger

EL BATAN, Mexico (NYT).—Plant breeders have long dreamed of combining the most desirable characteristics from a variety of agricultural crops into a single "superplant" that could resist insects, survive droughts and still produce large yields of highly nutritious food.

Until recently, the biological forces that prevent one species from mating with another—barriers without which the present diversity of species could never have evolved as distinct lineages—have prevented this.

Now, however, researchers at the International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center here are developing techniques to overcome some of these barriers. They

have already created strange new kinds of food plants that could be the forerunners of wholly new crops that an expanding population may have to rely upon in the next century.

A hypothetical "superplant" would combine the drought tolerance and disease resistance of barley, the self-fertilizing root system of the soybean and the high yield and food value of wheat.

Because such plant species are not closely related, conventional hybridizing methods do not work. The scientists have found, however, that injections of the same virus used to combat rejection of transplanted animal organs make it possible to overcome the biological barriers.

Although the research is still in a very early stage, the usefulness of the technique has already been demonstrated. If further experiments uphold the promise, the center's scientists say the method, called wide crossing, could be of major significance in further increasing food production 20 to 25 years from now.

By that time, it is expected, additional yields to be gained from further plant breeding within existing species will have been exhausted.

"Some people consider this work too futuristic," said Dr. Armando Campos, who is conducting the research at CIMMYT, the acronym from the center's name in Spanish, Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo.

'Must Start Now'

"It is futuristic," Mr. Campos added. "If there's a payoff, it won't come for many, many years. But I know this: Many, many years from now we are going to need to increase our food production still more. We must start now if we are going to be ready then."

The conventional way to cross two varieties of the same species is to remove the male organs from the normally bisexual flowers of the plant, thus preventing pollination of the variety by itself, and to dust pollen from an-

other variety over the remaining female organs.

If the two varieties are of differing species, the pollen fails to fertilize the ova within the female organs. The exact nature of the barrier to fertilization is not well understood but one theory is that it might be analogous to the immune mechanism in animals that prevents grafting of foreign tissue onto a host.

Working on this theory, Dr. Lynn Bates of Kansas State University experimented with a number of drugs used to suppress the rejection phenomenon in organ transplants. He injected them into the leaf enclosing a wheat spike for a number of days as the flowers emerged.

Success Reported

When the female organs were dusted with pollen from a barley plant, the fertilization was successful and an embryonic plant formed to become the germ of the resulting seed.

Working in cooperation with Dr. Bates, Dr. Campos has adapted the techniques for use at CIMMYT and improved the methods for growing the wide-cross seed into an adult plant.

His methods have led to a much higher proportion of surviving wide crosses, not only of wheat with barley but of barley and rye, wheat and rye, wheat and a wild grass, corn and a wild corn-like species that is resistant to drought, and many others.

With the exception of the wheat-rye cross, none of the wide crosses has yet produced a variety immediately useful in agriculture, but Dr. Campos said he believed that further selective breeding might build in other characteristics to make the crosses useful.

Crosses of wheat and rye, combining the high yield of wheat with the wide climatic adaptability and better protein quality of rye, have been made for some years. The resulting hybrid, called "triticale" (a contraction of the genus name of the two species), is now in limited commercial use in Canada and the United States.

Jobs.

If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune. All kinds, every day. And don't miss our famed "International Executive Opportunities" feature, which is published every week in the Tribune.

Products.

If you make better ones, they say, the world will beat a path to your door. You can pave that path with good advertising. And for all of Europe, there's no better medium than the Herald Tribune, the newspaper the significant Europeans read.

Inc.

And S.A. and Ltd. and GmbH—you see the key ones every day in the advertising columns of the International Herald Tribune.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

	Boards	Seals In	100%	High	Low	Low
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Reichman 8595		15	75	75		
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information:
Trust Corporation of Bahama

هكذا من الازل

Sports

Peterson Edges to Auto Victory; Fittipaldi 2d

tipaldi 2d

races remaining this season. But Scheckter's third place today gave him 45 points.

Fittipaldi is third with 43 points. Niki Lauda of Austria was fourth with 36 points, Peterson fifth with 31, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina sixth with 24 and Hulme seventh with 20.

Only 11 of the 23 drivers who lined up in the starting grid in 95-degree temperature finished the race. There were no major crashes but the hot, fast track meant racing on harder tires and more pit stops for tire changes.

Pace drove the fastest lap, breaking the record Peterson set last year. He completed the 3.58-mile course in 1:34:02.10 on the 46th lap.

Lauda had done even better in Saturday's practice in his Ferrari when he clocked an unofficial record of 1:33.16 to beat the pole position. But the Austrian pilot lasted only until the 22nd lap. Like teammate Regazzoni, he withdrew with oil pressure trouble.

U.S. Beats Russia To Lead Series In Basketball, 3-1

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 8 (UPI). — Sharpshooting guard Monte Towe fired in 16 points in the second half to lead the U.S. team to a 100-90 victory over Russia in the first of four games in the series.

Cazzie Russell Leaves Warriors For NBA Lakers

Friday night, 32-61, and now have a 3-1 lead over the Russians in their slug-game series.

The all-stars started the game in much the same manner as Friday's contest, jumping to a quick lead with an aggressive man-to-man defense and a fast break offense highlighted by some fancy passing.

The Americans held the Soviets scoreless through the first four minutes of the game, and went on to lead 19-4 at the end of eight minutes.

Golf Series

First alternate, because of his victory in the Canadian Open. Player has won this title three times, one short of the record held by the absent Jack Nicklaus.

Aaron in Tie

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 8 (AP).—Tommy Aaron, striving for his first victory since the 1970 Masters, blasted a 5-under-par 65 yesterday to surge into a three-way tie with J.C. Snead and Ben Crenshaw after the third round of the \$100,000 Southern Open golf tournament.

Snead fired a 66 while Crenshaw had a 69, giving the trio three-round totals of 205 over par.

Snead, 46, 6,971-yard Green Island Country Club course made soft by Friday's rains.

One stroke back at 206 was Horrest Fowler, last year's runner-up here. He had a 68 yesterday.

More Sports News On Page 13

Player Leads Golf Series

Player has won this title three times, one short of the record held by the absent Jack Nicklaus.

Aaron in Tie

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 8 (AP). —Tommy Aaron, striving for his first victory since the 1973 Masters, blasted a 3-under-par 65 yesterday to surge into a three-way tie with J.C. Snead and Ben Crenshaw after the third round of the \$100,000 Southern Open golf tournament.

Snead fired a 66 while Crenshaw had a 69, giving the trio a three-round totals of 205 over the 72-hole, 6,871-yard Green Island Country Club course made soft by Friday's rains.

One stroke back at 206 was Forrest Fezler, last year's runner-up here. He had a 68 yesterday.

**More Sports News
On Page 13**

**YOUR OWN MODERN
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COULD BE OPEN IN 60 DAYS.**

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Rosewall, Connors Main Final; Evert Wins to Goolagong

ST. HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 8 (UPI)—Jimmy Connors and Ken Rosewall, who first won this event 18 years ago, today defeated the final of the U.S. tennis championships to set a match of their Wimbledon after Evonne Goolagong completed a rain-delayed victory over Chris Evert.

Connors defeated Rosewall 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3, the fifth-ranked defending champion overcame a set and nine aces before winning, 6-7, 6-3.

Evert, who needs the title to complete a full house of championships, completed a semi-final victory over Evert, 6-0, 6-7, 6-3, in a match which started on Friday, one of the most thrilling matches in the history of the U.S. Tennis Club.

Yesterday's rainout, a 15.137 was on hand on Friday to see three well-drawn matches.

Following his demolition of Rosewall in the Wimbledon last July, he lost only one set in the final, while Goolagong, 1 by Margaret Court here, will hope it's "second-try" against Billie Jean King.

Connors, who will marry Evert, said, "Evonne must have a rough and if she regains her form, she'll be a tough opponent."

Both Connors and Evert, who have won 10 titles in the past 10 years, today set two records and picked up five gold medals to take their lead from Russia on the day of the European and U.S. tennis championships.

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But Tanner, who upset the 1966 and 1970, appeared in trouble when he dropped the first set to Newcombe, the year's leading money-winner and reigning World Championship Tennis champion.

Rosewall, who won this title in 1966 and again in 1970, appeared in trouble when he dropped the first set to Newcombe, the year's leading money-winner and reigning World Championship Tennis champion.

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IN A TANGLE—Boston's Bernie Carbo is tagged out at home by Milwaukee's Darryl Porter. Grounders started play.

Morgan Saves Himself From Running and Rescues Reds

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Cincinnati's Joe Morgan came to bat in the eighth inning yesterday knowing that running would be difficult for him.

Saturday

be difficult for him. But all he had to do after his first swing was to run around the bases on his aching sprained ankle as he hit

more than 50,000 fans in Riverfront Stadium because they were hearing the "hated" Mike Marshall. It was the game's most renowned reliever who served the home-run pitch to Morgan.

"There was extra motivation," said the Reds' Johnny Bench. "We really wanted to put it on him."

The catcher added, referring to derogatory remarks Marshall reportedly made about the Reds

Rout NFL Opponents

Vikings, Dolphins End Exhibition Season in Super Form

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI)—If the Minnesota Vikings and the Miami Dolphins, the participants in Super Bowl VIII last season, have any weaknesses, they weren't evident last night as both clubs wound up preseason play with convincing victories.

The defending world champion Dolphins rode the 40-year-old star of Earl Morrall to a 30-7 victory over the Chicago Bears. The Dolphins waited until there were nine minutes left in the second quarter before they made a first down and then scored 10 quick points in the final 1:34 of the half.

Bob Griese hit Paul Warfield on a 40-yard TD pass and Gary Yarbrough added a 48-yard field goal.

Morrall ended the game in the second half and promptly launched the Dolphins on successive touchdown drives of 73 and 68 yards, ending them with scoring passes of 21 yards to Howard Twilley and 19 to Marion Briscoe.

Morrall was 7-for-7 for 102 yards passing before he was hit and fumbled the ball. He was hit and fumbled the ball. He was hit and fumbled the ball.

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World Football League victory over the Chicago Fire, which got five touchdowns passes from Virgil Carter.

The Fire's loss, their second to Birmingham in nine days, dropped their record to 7-3 and left Chicago three games behind the Americans in the Central Division.

Sark, a rookie from New Mexico State, booted the winning field goal 2:12 after Carter had put the Fire on top, 40-38, with his final scoring pass, a 38-yarder to Jim Seymour.

A crowd of 54,872 fans in Birmingham, Ala., braved torrential rains to watch the high-scoring battle on Legion Field's slippery artificial turf.

Art Cantrell scored three touchdowns for the Americans, won 10-0 halfway through the season. He tallied on an 18-yard pass from George Mira and on runs of one and four yards.

In the other game last night, quarterback John Huarte threw touchdown passes in the first half as the Memphis (Tenn.) Southern routed the Houston Texans, 45-0, at home.

On Friday night, Florida, the top defensive team in the league, unleashed rookie Tommy Reamon against the New York Stars and he responded with an 179-yard running performance as the Blazers won, 17-15, and took sole possession of first place in the Eastern Division.

Reamon, starting for the first time this season, ran through the mud and heavy rain in New York 33 times. The torrential

rain forced the game to be moved to the indoor practice facility at the University of Florida.

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downpour which began two hours before game time held the crowd to only 3,300, though 14,000 tickets had been sold.

In other action Friday night, the Southern California Sun edged the Detroit Wheels, 10-7, before only 2,000 at Ypsilanti, Mich., the smallest NFL crowd this year, and the Storm

topped the Hawaiians, 15-3, before 15,551 at Portland, Ore. James McCallister caught a six-yard TD pass from Tony Adams with 4:09 left to lift the Sun over winless Detroit. The Wheels are 0-10 and Detroit owners met earlier Friday to complete the necessary legal requirements to sell the team.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	74	64	.536	—
Boston	73	65	.529	1
Baltimore	72	66	.521	2
Minnesota	67	71	.486	5 1/2
Milwaukee	67	73	.479	6
Detroit	64	78	.448	10 1/2

Western Division				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	60	80	.431	—
Seattle	59	81	.422	1
Kansas City	50	90	.357	6 1/2
Chicago	48	92	.344	8
Los Angeles	47	93	.338	9
California	45	95	.324	11 1/2

Friday's Games				
Baltimore 7, Cleveland 4, 2d.				
New York 5, Detroit 3, 1st.				
Milwaukee 2, Boston 0				
Minnesota 4, Chicago 2				

Saturday's Results				
Detroit 6, New York 3, 1st.				
New York 1, Detroit 0, 2d.				
Baltimore 4, Cleveland 2				
Texas 4, Oakland 2				
California 2, Chicago 1				

Sunday's Games				
Cleveland 7, Baltimore 4				
Detroit 11, New York 3				
Boston 4, Milwaukee 2				
Minnesota 2, Kansas City 1				
Texas 4, Oakland 2				

Friday's Games				
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2				
San Francisco 2, Atlanta 0				
Los Angeles 2, Cincinnati 1				
St. Louis 3, New York 0				
Houston 4, San Diego 3				

Saturday's Results				
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 2				
San Diego 6, Houston 4				
St. Louis 10, New York 0				
Los Angeles 5, Atlanta 3				
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4				

Sunday's Games				
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2				
San Francisco 2, Atlanta 0				
Los Angeles 2, Cincinnati 1				
St. Louis 3, New York 0				
Houston 4, San Diego 3				

Friday's Games				
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2				
San Francisco 2, Atlanta 0				
Los Angeles 2, Cincinnati 1				
St. Louis 3, New York 0				
Houston 4, San Diego 3				

Red Sox Find Relief and Tie for Top Spot

BOSTON, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Dick Pole, who has spent this season bouncing between the majors and the minors, pitched seven strong innings of relief today and the Boston Red Sox rallied from a 4-0 deficit to beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 8-6, and move back into

Sunday

a tie with the Yankees for first place in the American League East.

New York, which lost today to Cleveland, and Boston open a two-game series in Fenway Park tomorrow night. The two teams lead Baltimore, also a loser today, by a game.

The Red Sox got run-producing hits from Doug Griffin and Mario Guerrero in the sixth to pull ahead, 6-4. Then got a two-run homer from Dwight Evans in the seventh for what proved to be the winning runs.

Pole, pitching in relief of Juan Marichal, came in with one out in the first inning with the Brewers ahead, 2-0, and the bases loaded. After giving up a two-run single to Tim Lincecum, Pole struck out Pedro Garcia to end the inning and stopped the Brewers until the eighth inning.

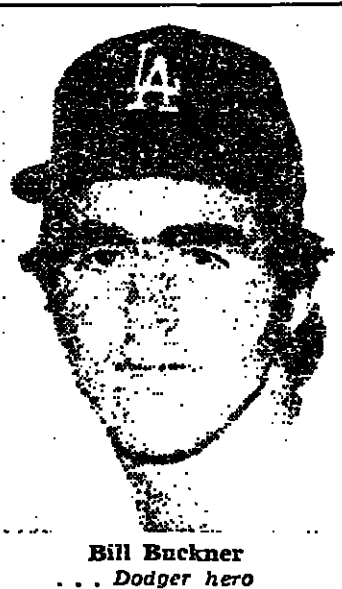
when he tired and Milwaukee scored two runs.

The Red Sox started their comeback in the fourth when designated-hitter Cecil Cooper hit a sacrifice fly scoring Juan Beniquez. In the next inning, Tim Lincecum looped a single to right

Dodgers Beat Reds, Increase Margin to 3 1/2

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Bill Buckner's two-run double clinched a three-run sixth inning that broke a 3-3 tie and the Los Angeles Dodgers went on to a 7-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds today.

Mike Marshall, making a record-setting 93d relief appearance, blanked the Reds the last two innings as the Dodgers boosted their lead to 3 1/2 games over runner-up Cincinnati in the National League West.



Bill Buckner
Dodger hero

and went to second on another single by Doug Griffin. A sacrifice by Guerrero moved the runners up a base, and after a walk to Tommy Harper loaded the bases. Beniquez hit a sacrifice fly to make it 4-2. Bernie Carbo lashed a double to right to tie the score.

Indians 7, Orioles 4
At Cleveland, George Hendrick's two-run homer and solo shot by Tom McCraw and Charlie Spikes ended Baltimore's winning streak at 10 games as the Indians won, 7-4.

At New York, Bill Freehan had four hits, including a grand-slam homer, and knocked in seven runs and Al Kaline added three RBI to lead Detroit to an 11-3 victory over the Yankees.

The victory went to Joe Coleman, who evaded his record at 12-12, while Dick Tidrow suffered his 12th defeat against 11 victories.

Detroit scored an unearned run in the first inning and added five more in the third. The big rally started when, with two outs, Ron Lefford singled, stole second and scored on Gary Sutherland's single. Al Kaline followed with a single and Ben Oglivie walked to load the bases for Freehan. The Tiger catcher then hit an 8-2 pitch over the fence in left-center for his 15th homer.

At St. Louis, Willie McGee's two-run pinch-hit single highlighted a six-run eighth inning which brought San Diego an 8-4 victory over the Astros and ended a 10-game losing streak.

At Chicago, Rick Monday's 15th home run, with a man on in the third inning, lifted the Cubs and Bill Bonham to a 3-0 triumph over Philadelphia, ending a five-game Chicago losing streak.

At New York, Grady Nettles hit a home run in the second inning and preserved Larry Gura's five-hit shutout with a brilliant fielding play in the fifth as the Yankees edged Detroit, 1-0, to split a doubleheader and retain first place in the American League East.

The Tigers took the opener, 8-3, in the five-hit pitching of Luke Walker and John Hiller. The split left the Yankees one game in front of Baltimore and Boston, which won single games.

Leon Roberts drove in the tie-breaking run in the opener with his first major league hit and Aurelio Rodriguez and Gary Sutherland added two-run singles as the Tigers scored five times in the fourth for a 6-1 lead.

At Cleveland, Baltimore came within three outs of tying the major league record of six straight shutouts as Cleveland's Charlie Spikes hit a two-run homer off Rick Monday, but the Orioles held on to defeat the Indians, 3-2, and run its winning streak to 10 games.

Grimley had a four-hit shutout going into the ninth as the Orioles were closing in on the mark of six straight shutouts set by the 1903 Pittsburgh Pirates. But George Hendrick led off the Indians' ninth with a double and Spikes followed with his 19th homer. Orioles manager Earl Weaver then went to his bullpen for the first time since Aug. 25 and Bob Reynolds came in to save the game.

At St. Louis, Lou Brock singled with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning to give the Cardinals a 2-1 victory over the New York Mets, Ted Simmons led off the inning with a walk before Mike McVey hit into a force play.

At Atlanta, Steve Franco, behind the six-hit pitching of Jim Barr and with the help of Atlanta misuses, downed the Braves, 6-0. The Giants were

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In the sixth, Rico Petrocelli walked, was sacrificed to second by McCraw and scored on Griffin's double. Guerrero followed with a single scoring Griffin.

Tigers 11, Yankees 3
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Tennessee, UCLA Open College Football Season With Tie

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Tennessee coach Bill Battle decided to settle for a 17-17 tie with UCLA on the opening day of college football when he saw quarterback Conduke Holloway come up limping after a spectacular 12-yard touchdown run yesterday.

Holloway, who missed more than half the game with a shoulder injury, came back in the fourth quarter and directed an 80-yard drive climaxed by his scoring burst with 3 minutes 11 seconds left.

The quarterbacks huddled several Bruin defenders to get into the end zone, but came up with a leg injury.

"I thought about going for the end zone point but Holloway got up limping after the touchdown run and that changed my mind," said Battle. Instead, Ricky Townsend booted the extra point to give the 15th-ranked Vols the tie with the 12th-ranked Bruins.

Holloway, an all-Southeast Conference selection last year, was hurt in the first quarter after Tennessee built a 10-lead. Without him, the Vols offense became a shambles of missed assignments and inept ball handling.

"With Holloway in the game more, they would have given us more trouble," conceded UCLA coach Dick Vermeil.

Observer

The Nonvoter's Case

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Is anybody going to vote in this year's elections? Probably. Old habits die hard and old maxims keep ringing in the ears long after their absurdity has been universally conceded. This is why good citizens always vote, whether they know what they are voting for or not. They were taught years ago that not voting was bad citizenship and that society would approach its perfection when every eligible voter went to the polls and did his duty. We now know this to be pernicious nonsense, but it is still considered subversive to say so. If every eligible voter went to the polls one year, we might very well elect a government even worse than the one we elected in 1972 with a relatively small turnout.



Baker

It seems far more sensible for people who are not well informed about candidates to abstain from voting and leave it to those who are, for what will make democracy work, if anything, will be not a mass electorate but an informed electorate.

The difficulty nowadays lies in becoming informed. What is called the campaign is usually an elaborate and expensive exercise in triviality, deceit and mendacity. In modern times it has become exceedingly rare for candidates to discuss the government business they would have to conduct if elected, so that there is little chance to learn whether they have even minimal professional competence.

Political campaigns are deliberately built to make judgments difficult for the voters. Commonly, they attempt to persuade the voter that the candidate is a good television performer and looks trustworthy. They also strive to show that the candidate has good teeth, a happy family and a nondescript mind. None of this information is very interesting if you are trying to decide whether the candidate believes in a regressive tax structure, subsidies for failing corporations, expanded health care programs or any of the other dull nuts-and-bolts stuff he will have to deal with if elected.

Instead, campaigns concentrate

on selling us the notion that the candidate is the regular guy—and gets along well with his loved ones, none of which has anything at all to do with the case. There is no reason to believe that a sadistic wife beater who detests everybody at the country club may not, despite that, make an excellent government officer.

When campaigns do come to grips with "issues," the result is usually thundering puffery. In the Kennedy-Nixon campaign of 1960, famed for its so-called "debates," the great "issue" was what American policy should be toward Quemoy and Matsu. Anybody remember who they were?

In 1972, George McGovern spent months trying to defend himself on the "issues" of legalizing marijuana, amnesty for war evaders and abortion.

None of these have much to do with whether McGovern was qualified to deal with the foreign policy and economic problems he would have confronted as president in 1973, but the Nixon people had successfully turned them into "issues" which voters judged important.

Voters, of course, seem to prefer these bogus debates about issues that aren't, and so conspire to keep themselves in the dark. The explanation may be that campaign "issues" are deliberately chosen by candidates for entertainment value, the politicians having an eye on the necessity for keeping the voters awake.

Arguing about whether marijuana should be legalized is, after all, a lot more fun than listening to somebody explain how unemployment might be cut to 4 per cent. It doesn't have anything to do with the presidency, but it will keep emotions aroused sufficiently to get people to the polls on election day.

If it is almost impossible any longer to become adequately informed about presidential candidates to risk a vote for one or the other, imagine how hard it is to learn enough about state and local office seekers to justify voting for anybody.

Making choices between people about whom you know nothing, except that they possess good teeth and talk about "bold new departures," is something like firing a shotgun blindfolded and the notion that everybody ought to do so as a civic duty is dangerous.

The more sensible act is to withhold one's vote in any contest about which the voter feels poorly informed. In some cases this would result in nobody getting any votes at all, which would not be disastrous. In presidential elections, we might get men elected by only 200 or 300 voters, which would be a positive gain, since it would put an end to the habit these birds have of sitting around the White House telling themselves they are "the president of all the people."

Feminists Try to Steal Miss America's Show

By Judy Klemesrud

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Sept. 8 (NYT).—Two thousand feminists, dressed in costumes and led by 30 "wonder women," marched down the Boardwalk here yesterday in a parade they hoped might upstage the nearby Miss America pageant.

The feminists were here for a three-day convention that they called "Wonder Women Conference: No Myth, America." It is sponsored by the 10-state Eastern Region of the National Organization for Women.

Many of the paraders were dressed to portray women's accomplishments down through the years. Members of the Essex County, New Jersey, NOW, who filed the lawsuit that resulted in girls being able to join the Little League, wore baseball uniforms and carried signs that said, "Diamonds are a girl's best friend."

Members of Monmouth County, New Jersey, NOW, who recently integrated the county ambulance corps, were dressed as ambulance attendants. Women from Maine were dressed as suffragettes.

Contestants Invited

A few blocks away, at Convention Hall, 50 contestants—"sex objects" to the feminists—competed for the title of Miss America of 1975. The contestants had been invited to take part in the parade and other feminist activities, but if any did, they kept their identities to themselves.

[Miss Texas, Shirley Cothran, was named Miss America last night. She is the second Miss America in four years from the town of Benton, Texas. The other, Phyllis George, was on stage as a co-hostess when Miss America was crowned by her predecessor, Rebecca Ann King of Colorado.]

[Miss Cothran, 21, a hazel-eyed brunette, wept as she received her crown and scepter. As Bert Parks crowned "There She Is," she walked down the



Shirley Cothran hears she has been named Miss America

runway without the traditional red velvet robe. Pageant officials discarded it this year as outdated.

[The new queen told reporters the woman she admires the most is Pat Nixon, because "she has stood by the side of her husband in all his troubles." She said she also admired the former President. She said Richard and Nixon had "withstood a lot of pressure" and made some "wise decisions," including that of his resignation.]

[Asked about the feminists' meeting, Miss America replied, "I respect what they're doing and I hope that they respect what I do."

"I enjoy being a woman," she added.]

The feminists had deliberately picked their convention dates to coincide with the beauty pageant.

"We want to provide the country with an alternative view of women," said Judy Murphy, the NOW conference

coordinator. "We want to show women as a full human being—a provider, creator and thinker, not just as an object or a mythical creature as exemplified by the bathing suit-clad Miss America."

Albert Marks Jr., an Atlantic City stockbroker who is chairman of the Miss America pageant, said without referring to NOW by name: "They can do their thing. We will do our thing, and never the twain shall meet."

To some feminists, the whole affair brought back memories of September, 1968, when about 100 members of the then fledgling Women's Liberation Movement picketed the pageant on the boardwalk outside of Convention Hall.

The women tossed girlish bras, hair curlers and false eyelashes into a "freedom trash can." Although the contents of the can were never burned, the incident was widely reported and out of it grew the pejorative term "bra burners" for militant feminists.

The "wonder women parade," as yesterday's march was called, was led by the Holy Child Marching 100, a band of boys and girls from Staten Island, N.Y. They had been last-minute replacements for the Queens Village Queens, an all-girl drum and bugle corps from Warwick, N.Y., who canceled their appearance, according to Mrs. Murphy, "because of pressures by their parents and by right-to-life" groups. (Many feminists favor abortion.)

The women at the NOW convention seem to represent all ages, ethnic groups and walks of life. There were white-haired women with canes, teen-age girls with their mothers—and even a sprinkling of men.

When they were not listening to speeches or marching, the feminists were attending "wonder women workshops" on such subjects as feminists humor, belly dancing, heterosexuality and bisexuality, abortion, rape, negotiating the marriage contract and women in prison.

Bad news for Mr. and Mrs. Marks and their back-to-the-roots movement: Miss Fuller listed the coming of electricity as third choice of highlights, just after the telephone and just before the automobile.

The Associated Press filled us with nostalgia last week when it

discussed what it termed "An

AP Old News Story." Already

scrambled at the thought, we

back to the woman who

was known as "Appie

during the Great Depression

we began, an artist's

"Gus Gordon has at

agreed to the wedding,

a condition," one

enunciating: "Go ahead,

ceremony—no, but

no Mrs. Gino Dauby

involves a penny from

"You're a young

somebody who we

Danny adds: "You're

to punish Elsa for

man she loves."

How it all comes out

known for a while.

—SAMUEL J.

Survey Shows U.S. Couples Have Relations More Often

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).

A continuing national survey

has indicated that in the 1970s

married couples are having sexual

intercourse more often than they

did in the previous decade. The

reported increase in sexual activity

by married couples—a 21 per

cent increase overall—was found

to have occurred to varying

degrees among all methods of

surveyed and for all methods of

contraception, including none at

all.

An analysis of the survey find-

ings by Charles Westoff, profes-

sor of demographic studies and

sociology at Princeton University,

suggests that several factors have

contributed to the reported jump

in coital frequency.

A major factor, Prof. Westoff

reports, is the more widespread

use of new contraceptive methods

—the pill, intrauterine devices

and vasectomy. These methods

are highly effective, reducing

anxiety about unwanted preg-

nancy, and their use is separated

from the sex act, encouraging

spontaneity.

However, Prof. Westoff said,

since women using more tradi-

tional contraceptives as well as

none at all also reported more

frequent sexual activity, other

factors must also be involved.

Changing Expectations

One of these, the analysis in-

dicated, is the growing liberation

and changing expectations of

women. Coital frequency was re-

ported to be higher among

women with some college educa-

tion and those who had careers,

as well as women who expressed

support for women's movement

goals.

In addition, Prof. Westoff said

he believed that the greater

availability of legal abortion prob-

ably reduced anxiety about preg-

nancy and the increasing soci-

etal permissiveness and wide-

spread discussion of sex has un-

doubtedly reduced inhibitions

and changed people's behavior.

The survey—the National Fer-

tility Studies of 1965 and 1970—

was conducted among national

random samples of about 5,000

married women under 45 years

of age. In extensive interviews,

the women were asked, among

many other questions, how often

during the previous four weeks

they had had sexual intercourse.

The question was intended

mainly to see what effect the

various contraceptive methods

had on coital frequency.

The study found that reported

coital frequency was highest

among couples using such con-

traceptive techniques as the pill,

intrauterine devices and vasc-

ectomy. These couples consid-

erably reduced anxiety about preg-

nancy and used such methods in

1970 than in 1965.

However, even if the 1970 group

had the same contraceptive prac-

tices as the 1965 group, as well

as the same age distribution,

there would still be a 14 per cent

increase in coital frequency to

account for, Prof. Westoff re-

ports.

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